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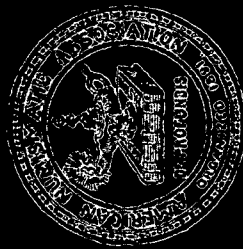
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ROMAN ARTIST

Are Illustrated Weekly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JANUARY 1927



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UNITED STATES CENTS
OF THE YEAR
1794

By S. Hudson Chapman

FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN NUM. SOCIETY, NEW YORK
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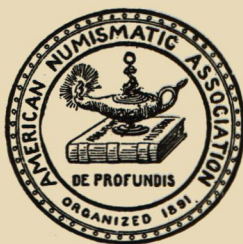
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No. 1

Notes on Money Other Than United States Issues Used in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

By C. H. MARTIN.

(A paper read before the Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society, February 5, 1926. Reprinted by permission of the author.)

In presenting to you the paper on this subject it is the author's intention to record in the files of our Society information which has been gathered by a search covering a period of a few years extending from individuals to metropolitan museums, mints, banking institutions and numismatic societies, on money used in our county prior to and aside from United States issues.

As a background to this subject, let me mention the following facts, showing the motley variety of native money brought to our county by emigrants from various countries, in limited quantity, however, many having spent their last money en route, thankful, though, that they landed in America with "body and soul together," or the confusing terms or values they were confronted with in this country.

Diedrich Fahrenstuck, buried at the Cloister, Ephrata, whose Anglicized name is Dietrich Fahnestock, progenitor of the family of this name in our county, under date of October 25, 1728, wrote a letter to his father in Germany, the following excerpts of which are germane to this subject: "I have bought no land; it is high and I have no money. I leased a farm for five years, for which I am to pay 12 rix dollars every year as rent. As you think of coming over, bring along a long gun such as you pay five rix dollars for; they cost 13 or 15 here. A good mower gets 48 stivers a day; a woman binding, 36 stivers per day; a carpenter gets a rix dollar per day." The Fahnestock family historian states Dietrich Fahnestock arrived in New York on Michaelmas Day, 1726, spent a year or more in New Jersey, thence removed to a tract of land at the confluence of the Middle and Cocalico creeks, now known as Millway, this county, where he lived some years before survey and grant of land was made to him October 12, 1735, of 329 acres, survey being made by John Taylor.

The rix dollar, a silver coin of England, Holland, Germany and Denmark, was worth from 60c. to \$1.08, according to the mint of these several countries. Queen Anne issued a proclamation June 18, 1704, reducing to a uniform rate coins circulating in her colonies which, due to various values in different countries, worked prejudice to the trade of her subjects. The old rix dollar of the empire, weighing 18 pwt. 10 gr., was one of eleven various coins mentioned in the Queen's proclamation and to be of 4s. 6d. value. The stiver was a small copper piece, worth 2c., presumed to have originated in Holland to furnish small change for Dutch merchants in New Amsterdam. The migration about 1700 of many Mennonite families from New York to Pennsylvania, a number of whom came to Lancaster county, likely brought stivers and rix dollars into this section besides those referred to by Dietrich Fahnestock.

Robert Coleman, pioneer ironmaster of our county, landed in America with but three guineas in his pocket.

Benj. Furley, Penn's principal agent for the sale of land in the province, stated in a letter March 6, 1684: "To those who have enough money to pay expenses of passage for themselves, wives, children and servants, but no more money with which to buy lands, the Governor gives full liberty, each to take 50 acres at an annual rent in perpetuity of an English dernier for each acre, which is less than a Dutch sol. After the term of service of servants expired Mr. Furley suggested renting 50 acres to them for two esca-

lins, which amounted to less than a farthing an acre." Such rentals were directed to Lancaster county, as James Logan, Penn's secretary, stated in a letter dated November 25, 1727: "We have many thousands of foreigners, mostly Palatines so-called, already in ye country, of whom nearly 1500 came this last summer. From the north of Ireland 8 or 9 ships last fall dis-charged at New Castle. Both these sorts sit frequently down on any spot of vacant land they can find without asking questions. They should be obliged to settle either backwards to Sasquehannah or north in ye country beyond the other settlements." Logan, in 1730, complained that the Scotch-Irish of Conestoga Manor were acting in a very disorderly manner, possessing 15,000 acres of the best land in Lancaster county, which he claimed, in view of their actions, against the laws of God and nature, since so many Christians wanted it to labor on and raise their bread.

Andreas Bausman, who took up land along the present Millersville pike in 1755 of 317 acres, paid 1700 guilders for it.

Quite a number of Redemptioners came to Lancaster county, many of whom were sold in Amsterdam for 3 florins or a ducat, while the merchant in Philadelphia received 60 to 80 florins for such person. Others were obliged to labor upon their arrival to pay passage money of 7½ pistoles. The traffic in Redemptioners was the darkest blot on emigration to Pennsylvania. These terms show quotations of value of these immigrant slaves, and with their periodic arrival in Philadelphia a new crop of spurious 20s. Philadelphia bills were put in circulation. Owing to no uniform standard of currency, trade was always disturbed. Alongside the English sterling money was a medley of coins of all nations, especially the Spanish piece-of-eight. The above references show the terms of value of interest to early Lancaster county covered nearly the entire category of coins of Western Europe. Our county, being part of a province under British law, could expect nothing else than official business being in British terms of value, as will be seen from the following receipt dated prior to organization of our county:

Philadelphia, 11-7-1712.

Received of Maria Warenbuer 20 S Sterling for one years quit rent of 2,000 acres of land laid out to her at Strasburg in this Province.
(Signed) James Logan, Receiver.

Other quit rent receipts in the possession of several Lancaster county families of years shortly following the above, of course, show them given in British terms of value, notably those of the Bomberger family, of Lititz. The first surveys of land for the Herrs, Mylins, Kendigs and others show the British system of £. s. d. used in quotation of the price of such lands.

Pennsylvania did not pass any act authorizing a coinage. There were, therefore, no coins of Pennsylvania mintage in circulation in our county. The lack of money was also a great element of disturbance in Colonial affairs, most payments having to be made by barter. A law in the early days of our province read: "Whereas there was a necessity for the sake of commerce in this infamy of things that the growth and product of this province should pass in lieu of money, that therefore all merchantable wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, pork, beef, tobacco should pass current at the market price."

When Governor Keith proposed that Pennsylvania should issue paper currency there was much opposition, but Keith's plan was adopted in 1723, with happy results, due to the fact that no bills were issued without ample security. The first issued was for £15,000, the bills varying from 1s. to 20s. The method, substantially, was that any owner of plate or unincumbered real estate could procure those bills by pledging and paying 5 per cent., loan on plate being for one year only, while on real estate it could be made for eight years, one-eighth of the loan having to be paid yearly. This was the start of issue of paper money in our province, which later resulted in extensive issues running up in amount and down in purchasing power and was the forerunner of the voluminous issues of paper money known as Continental Currency, in which Lancaster county has considerable interest, to which I will later refer.

Trade between our county and Philadelphia was started very early, as is shown by Rupp's account of Hans Graef dealing in blankets and other merchandise which he procured in Philadelphia and took to Harris' Ferry, having begun this business early in the 1700s, and the further account that on

October 19, 1739, Ulrich Brackbill, of near Strasburg, died suddenly while on a Philadelphia street with his wagon. By the above accounts and the fact a road was opened from Lancaster county to Philadelphia soon after the first settlements in this vicinity we do not need to draw on the imagination as to how money of those early issues came to our county.

In the absence of coins of Pennsylvania mintage, English halfpence soon found their way to our country and were found convenient for use of the inhabitants for small change. The Pennsylvania Gazette of 1741 contains an article recognizing that halfpence had already been found convenient for small change, but no value or rate at which they should pass had been settled by any authority, which bred disquiet among the inhabitants and was injurious to trade, often being accepted at too high a value, by which large importations of them from other colonies was made. Fifteen for one shilling was judged the nearest value to prevent such importation, or vice versa, and all were requested to receive them on this basis for small payments or be deemed a disturber of the public peace of the province. This action allayed much suspicion as to the genuineness and conjecture as to the value of these coins. Frequently some of these and other coins of small value are found in our county, some bearing the following inscription: Georgius II or III Rex, and Britannia or Hibernia. Quite a number of these have been found of late years on the farm of Mr. L. B. Huber, between Landis Valley and Eden, in Manheim township. This farm is part of a tract of land taken up by Martin Weybrecht, who, I believe, was the second settler of that township. Many residents of our county during the time of greatest circulation of these coins had plenty of counterfeits passed to them, as they were imitated in base metal and imported into the province in large quantities. In view of this fact, notwithstanding the above-stated action taken in 1741, people were continually in difficulty in knowing whether the coins in their possession were valuable or valueless. Most of the base metal coins were made in Birmingham, England, from there shipped to Pennsylvania by the thousand, causing more valuable metal coins to give place to their base imitations. Copper at this time was worth about one-eighth of a pound in America. The halfpence made at the British mint ran 48 to the pound, while the Birmingham imitations ran 72 to the pound, but, taking the material from which made into consideration, were costing about six times their value. In spite of a public proclamation July 14, 1781, placing a ban on these coins, the trouble seems to have continued until the establishment of the United States Mint. The remoteness of our county during the decade of 1750 and 1760 and even later, the fact that no banking institutions were in operation here made it a fertile field to flood with imitations of any coin. Louis Ray Wells, in his "Industrial History of the United States," printed by the MacMillan Company, states the metallic currency of the Colonies was almost wholly French, English, Portuguese and Spanish, since most trade was with these countries or their colonies, and even after the Revolution continued in use for a long time. Values were generally figured in pounds, shilling or pence but paid in any available currency.

Of all various coins in circulation, the Spanish silver dollar, one or more of which was found among the effects of most every Lancaster county family years ago, was considered the best standard, being legal tender in the United States until 1857, and it was from this coin the first silver piece with which to make change was made. These large silver dollars were cut by silversmiths into four or eight pieces. Expert cutters made five-fourths or nine-eighths out of these dollars until the public became "wised up" and took this small change by weight only. Old residents of the county have told me of the making of change in this manner.

In the Dreer collection of paper money in the museum of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia are a number of bills bearing the signature of a Lancaster man, of which the following are a few:

A 2s. 6d. bill, No. 17221 (half a crown, dated 3rd day of Apr., 1772. Signed by Adam Hubley, John Mifflin, Jos. Evans.

A 20s. bill, No. 5124, dated 20th day of July, 1775. Signed by Adm. Hubley, James Mease, Will A. New.

A 10s. bill, No. 2588, dated 20th day of July, 1775. Signed by Will Allen Jr., James Mease, Adam Hubley.

(A note similar to the first-named one, and of the same date, bearing Mr. Hubley's signature with that of Messrs. Mifflin and Evans was among the

Zerbe collection exhibited at the Lancaster Trust Company in May, 1924.)

Congress passed a resolution May 10, 1775, authorizing an issue of paper money. This was issued in dollar denominations, its issue following the battle of Bunker Hill, and was the first issue under authority of the Continental Congress. Hall & Sellers, printers, of Philadelphia, had the contract to print the bills. Due to the large issue, they sublet the printing of some of them. The Cloister, at Ephrata, had quite a reputation for printing and secured a subcontract, by which a large number of these bills were printed at that place during 1777-78 while the Continental Congress was in session at Lancaster and York. This fact is attested to by the Rev. Zerfass, present pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church and curator of the Cloister museum at Ephrata, and, by the late Dr. J. H. Dubbs, in an article on the work of this printing press, which appears in Ellis and Evans' history of the county, and other authorities.

Evidently, Congress authorized the printing of too much paper currency, as, while it passed for face in September, 1777, it steadily depreciated until 1780 or 1781, when it was practically worthless. This accounts for the expression frequently heard locally, "not worth a Continental." Lancaster county suffered heavily through the depreciation of this currency, which condition was the subject of much correspondence between Adam Hubley, of Lancaster, and Jos. Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council. As an example of this let me mention the experience of Peter Becker, a Revolutionary soldier, who had received \$300 in gold for his services, which he frequently carried with him. Some person or persons approached him, offering him Continental currency for the gold coin, arguing that it would be less burdensome to take care of, especially since he often carried the coin with him. The persuasive arguments caused Peter Becker to exchange, resulting in his having nothing when Continental Currency reached zero. Mr. Becker went from the farm where he was working, near Manheim, after a dispute with the farmer on those issues, to Valley Forge to enlist. He is buried near Manheim. A descendant of his, Mr. David M. Baker, is a conductor in the employ of the Conestoga Traction Company, on the Lititz line. Some pieces of this currency are still held by the Baker family. A number of other Lancaster county families also have a piece or more of this currency.

Continental Currency was also printed by Francis Bailey, near Christiana. The late Hon. H. U. Hensel pointed out the location of this former Bailey print shop to Mr. R. Conyngham, who advised me that Mr. Hensel had referred to this fact in an article for this Society. I have been unable, however, to locate the said reference.

At Skiles' Hotel, near Gap, a few years ago, was a hostler by the name of Wayne. Upon an introduction to Mr. R. Conyngham, Mr. Conyngham asked him rather jokingly whether he was a descendant of Mad Anthony, whereupon he answered he was. He later pulled, to the surprise of the several persons standing about, a roll of currency of the Revolutionary period from his pocket, among which were some of the Bailey notes. This currency was much pocket-worn.

Professor Van Tyne, in Wells' History of the United States, states the want and starvation in the winter camp at Valley Forge might seem to indicate famine in the surrounding country, but in Philadelphia, not a day's journey distant, the British had no difficulty in getting fresh provisions from all the country around. Howe paid gold for supplies, while Washington paid paper, and it was a hardy patriot who was blind to the difference. This statement strikes a great truth and explains Washington's order requiring all the farmers within 70 miles of Valley Forge, which included all of the present bounds of Lancaster county, to thresh half of their grain by the first of February and the remainder by the first of March, under penalty of having the whole seized as straw. In this manner he commandeered the necessary foodstuff, which was paid for at a fair price, but in paper. What amount of currency came to our county by this procedure is a matter of conjecture, but large supplies were furnished by our county under the above order.

As evidence of the varied money in use and payments being made with it, but figured in pounds sterling, let me quote the following, from the diary of Rev. Colin McFarquhar of Donegal fame:

"Apr. 3, 1780 Recd. from Wm. Wilson in the name of the Congregation

in part payment of stipend for the year 1779-80, six half-joannes, one 30 pieces, two guineas and a silver dollar, in all 21£ 12s 6d.

"May 20, 1780 Recd. from Wm. Miller one-half Joannes, from Wm. McKean, one Guinea, from Benj. Milns, one-half Joannes."

"Sept. 15, 1780 Gave Mrs. Scott four hard dollars."

In 1791 Alexander Hamilton made a report on such conditions to Congress, and the next year this body established a system of coinage and authorized the erection of a mint. By an act of April 2, 1792, all accounts of public offices and the courts of the United States were changed from £. s. d. basis to the decimal system used today.

Lancaster holds particular interest in the series of Washington cents or coins, several varieties of which were struck in 1792. Three dies from which these pieces were struck were made by Peter Getz, of our city, a skillful mechanic and engraver. The following information concerning him was given by a grandson. Peter Getz was born near Lancaster about 1768. He is said to have constructed the first fire engine ever made in the United States. He belonged to the Masonic Order and made jewels for the lodge in Lancaster, which up to some years ago were preserved by the lodge. It is also related by him that upon one occasion an English engineer visited Lancaster to survey some lands and had the misfortune to break one of his most valuable instruments, which at that time it was impossible to replace in this country. While lamenting that he would be obliged to lay idle for many months until he could replace it from England, he was told that Getz could repair the damage. The Englishman laughed incredulously, but concluded to let the Dutchman try his hand at the job. It was done to the perfect satisfaction and agreeable surprise of the engineer, who, as the account relates, rewarded Getz's skill by pouring his hands full of gold.

Getz's skill was widely known and with the establishment of the Philadelphia mint he was an applicant for the directorship. David Rittenhouse, the great mathematician and scientist, who resided in Lancaster from September 26, 1777 to June 18, 1778, the period of Howe's occupancy of Philadelphia, being State Treasurer then, having come to Lancaster for safety, was appointed. His memoirs contain the following tribute to his opponent for the position: "Peter Getz was lately a self-taught mechanic of singular ingenuity in the borough of Lancaster, where he many years exercised the trade of silversmith and jeweler, and was remarkable for the extraordinary accuracy and elegance of the workmanship he executed. This person was a candidate for the place of chief coiner or engraver in the mint, and on that occasion he offered to present Dr. Rittenhouse in the summer of 1792 a small pair of scales, commonly called gold scales, of exquisite workmanship as well as great exactness, as a specimen of his skill as an artist. Mr. Rittenhouse, not wishing to accept the scales as a present, paid Mr. Getz \$20 for the scales."

The series of Washington cents highly prized by numismatists, for which Mr. Getz made the dies, attests his skill as an engraver. Mr. Getz died from the results of an accident at the early age of 36 years. The Noah L. Getz family, on the Harrisburg road, are distant relatives.

For many years after the establishment of the United States Mint silver and other coins of France, Spain and Mexico were in circulation in Lancaster county, being retired only when United States issues reached larger amounts and were more generally circulated. This accounts for the older generation recalling the use of fips and bits, levees, Mexican and Spanish dollars, English sixpences, etc. Sixpences seemed plentiful. In 1814 some forty Indians passed through Reinholdsville, this county, from farther west, on their way to Philadelphia to draw their annual dues for their lands. While stopping at this village they amused the whites by shooting sixpences, which they seldom missed, from sticks in the ground and split at the top to hold the coins. The whites put up the coins and when struck belonged to the Indians.

On January 13, 1925, the writer interviewed Mr. Abram R. Beck, of Lititz, then past ninety-one years of age. He stated he definitely recalls the small Spanish silver coins in general circulation known as fip and bit and levee, the former worth about 6¼ cents, the latter 12½ cents. The levee was the popular price of admission to circuses, which then traveled in vans. About 1840 one was showing at Manheim. At the close of the day the wagons were loaded and left stand for the night, removals being by day only. In

the morning the person in charge of the cash van found it had been robbed. That same day several boys strolling through Brandt's woods near the town noticed a string laying or extending on top of some leaves. In pulling the string they discovered several bags of money that was stolen from the van. These bags no doubt contained many levees. Mr. Beck also recalls common use of the Spanish dollar and the "shinplasters" prior to the Civil War, the recipient of the latter often not knowing which pieces were worthless.

In the years between the establishment of the mint and the close of the Civil War a great quantity of paper money or currency was issued in our county and in general circulation. In this period no United States currency was issued. That locally issued was by various banks, banking firms, Lancaster City, boroughs of the county and by private parties, in a few instances during periods of crisis. That issued by banks was the regular paper money of the day and was in too general and extensive circulation to warrant but a passing reference in this article. Due to its instability, trade was disturbed and persons accepting such currency had continually to be on guard to know which of such bills to refuse.

Such conditions likely bred ideas such as that of Reuben Chambers, who moved to Bethania, Salisburg township, Lancaster county, from Chester county, about 1831, where he established a weekly paper called the Palladium. He was quite an influential man in the community through his paper, bookbindery, pottery and other business and writings, also as a Thompsonian practitioner of medicine, but held peculiar views on currency, maintaining that barter was the true system on which to conduct business. He lectured on the "Oppressive Money System" in a neighboring school house shortly prior to his accidental death by fall from an apple tree about 1851.

On August 4, 1924, the writer interviewed Mr. J. R. Windolph, who stated his father kept a store in Marietta during the boom days of rafting. Hundreds of men came down stream with rafts, their pockets full of money, much of which was spent upon arrival in Marietta. Upon learning of their arrival Mr. Windolph carefully scanned a currency bulletin periodically received to determine which banks had recently suspended in order to know which of the raftsmen's currency to refuse.

The notes of the Lancaster banks were in high repute in the financial world. Mr. Harry Harner, recently deceased, informed the writer November 19, 1923, that Lancaster bank notes were frequently at a premium. Some Lancaster people were interested in an anthracite development prior to the Civil War and took Lancaster bank notes to the coal regions in payment of bills, due to the small amount of discount on exchange between the coal region and this city. Mr. Hunter recalls many fips and bits and levees in circulation. These coins were in quite general circulation and use up to the close of the Civil War. The writer has a book purchased by his father containing the following entry: "Bought Feb. 26, 1862 cost 31 1/4 cts.," showing fips and bits were then in use, as one must have been used in payment of the book, since no money of one-fourth cent value was issued at any time by the United States Government. I recall father referring to the use of these coins upon a number of occasions.

Congress in 1863 chartered a system of national banks and soon thereafter laid a 10 per cent. tax on the notes of State banks, which drove those notes out of circulation and caused many of those banks to accept national bank charters.

Lancaster City issued 10, 12 1/2, 25 and 50c. notes from 1837 to 1841.

Adamstown Borough issued 12 1/2 and 25c. notes in 1839.

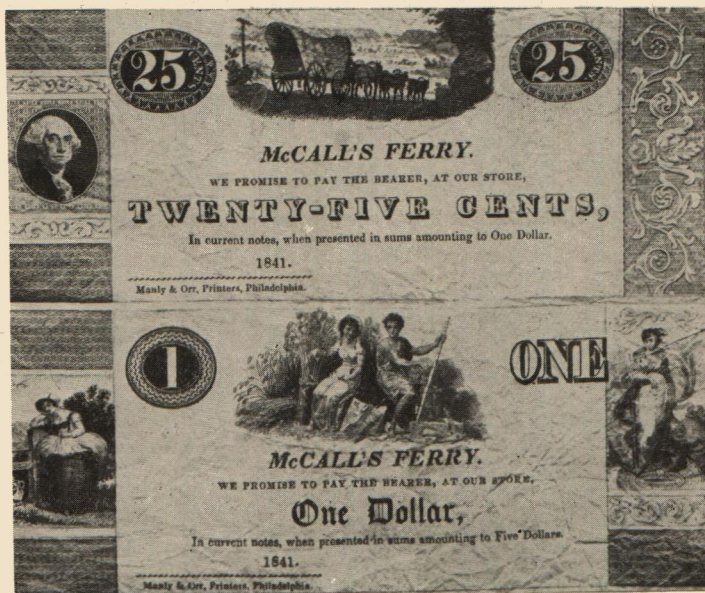
Marietta Borough issued 25 and 50c. notes. On May 25, 1922, Mr. Barr Spangler, of Marietta, then past 100 years of age, speaking of these notes, advised the writer that the notes were signed by John Auxer, J. P. A party or parties at Elizabethtown issued several thousand counterfeits of these notes. Marietta borough later redeemed all of the notes, excepting those detected to be counterfeit. Mr. Spangler, remarkable for his keen memory, also stated that the Tide Water Canal Company, operating between Columbia, Pa., and Port Deposit, Md., issued currency or notes in \$1, \$2 and \$3 denominations. These were freely circulated in this vicinity. The canal company failed and holders of these notes received 50c. on the dollar in settlement of the canal company affairs.

Notes were also issued by the borough of Elizabethtown during the financial stress of 1837 in amounts of 6 1/4, 12 1/2, 25 and 50c. These were printed

on an old Franklin press by a German named Leith, at Elizabethtown, who also had printed those for Marietta. When Marietta redeemed its notes, in footing accounts they found they had redeemed about \$600 worth more than they had issued. In detecting the counterfeits suspicion pointed to the Elizabethtown printer and steps were taken towards his arrest. Leith doubtless suspected results, as one morning a large fire occurred in his printing shop chimney, which citizens suspected destroyed the wood cuts. Leith later left the town. Mr. Barr Spangler's recollection of these events was substantially correct.

The author, while visiting one of the largest coin dealers in the United States recently in Philadelphia, saw one of the most beautifully engraved notes of its period—a 12½c. note of the McCall's Ferry Co. This party also had a 25c. and a \$1 note of the same issue, but the 12½c. note was by far the most beautifully engraved. All are dated in 1841.

Other issues were made by the Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company about 1812, Chickies Furnace, Mishler Bitters Company, Columbia Borough, Columbia Bank and Bridge Co., Farmers Bank of Lancaster, Strasburg Borough, etc., aside from the banks and banking firms doing business



in our city and county, each of which would furnish interesting material for an historical essay. The author will endeavor to list these, with probably a few cuts of some of them, in the pamphlet.

I now come to probably the most highly interesting portion of this paper, money issued in our county by private parties, as, in spite of the large agricultural and business development of this county by the years in which the following referred-to notes were issued, and acute inconvenience resultant from lack of small coins, few persons have had the honor to have issued any notes or coin that passed current in this vicinity, and specimens of such issues are exceedingly rare, some commanding large premium if at all to be had. They were resorted to only in times of unusual financial stress, as during Jackson's bank troubles in the 1830s, again following the financial revulsion in 1857, when banks suspended specie payments, and, during the Civil War. I will make brief mention of each such known issue, hoping to have a cut of each of them as supplementary to this essay, in the pamphlet.

John K. Raub, merchant, New Providence, Pa., issued 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50c. notes, dated January 1, 1863. These notes were printed by Harris, Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia. They read: "Payable on demand in

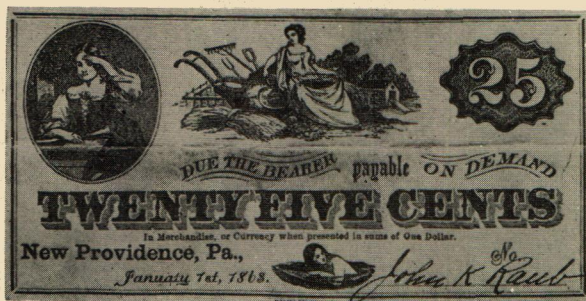
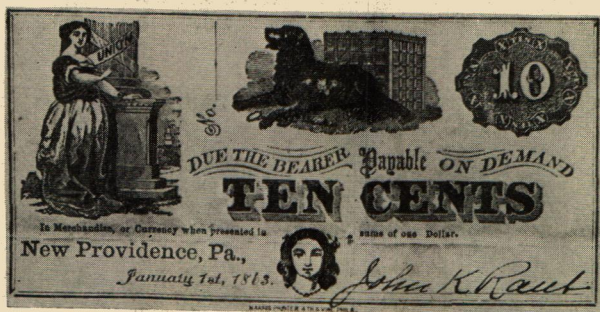
merchandise or currency when presented in sums of \$1." The writer has a beautiful specimen of each. Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, is a relative.

Barr Spangler, Marietta, Pa., issued scrip several times to meet emergencies, at times when no coin was to be had. One issue was of 10, 20, 25, 50c. and \$1 and \$2 denominations, dated July, 1837. In my interview with Mr. Spangler in 1922 he stated he again issued scrip during the Civil War, when no coin was to be had. The receipt in Marietta of 5,000 coppers from Baltimore in one shipment during the War gave temporary relief.

Earl Township Farmers and Merchants Loan issued 10, 12½, 25c. and \$1 notes, dated March 31, 1838.

Jacob Hershberger, Indiantown, issued 12½ and 25c. notes, dated 1837. They were redeemable in merchandise at his mill.

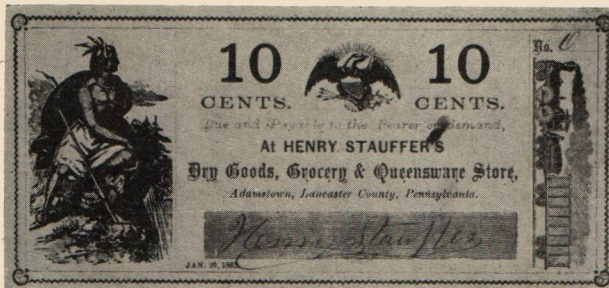
John Hildebrand, merchant, New Providence, also issued notes during the Civil War period.



Francis McClure, Pequea, Lancaster county, issued notes in 1863. Mr. Henry Harner had a 5c. note, which is still in the Harner family, issued by Mr. McClure. The top of the note has an engraving of the Keystone of States. The note, being No. 34, is dated January 14, 1863, and reads: "Payable by John Geyer & Co., Bankers, Lancaster. Payment to be made to bearer on demand in currency when presented in the sum of one or more dollars." These notes were printed by Harris, Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, who appears to have printed many notes during that period. Mr. Harner had this note framed and hanging by his desk for many years at the First National Bank. About 18 years ago a stranger came into the bank and asked to have a check cashed. The teller, in view of no identification, referred the matter to Mr. Harner, who noticed the similarity of signatures on the 1863 note and the check and called the gentleman to his desk, whereupon it was found he was the same Mr. McClure who had resided at Pequea, Pa., during the Civil War. At the time of this incident he was residing in Kansas.

Henry Stauffer, merchant, Adamstown, Pa., issued 10c. notes, dated Jan-

uary 20, 1863. These were due and payable to the bearer on demand. One of the few copies of these notes in existence is in my possession.



The scarcity of coin during the Civil War led to the general practice to cut a United States dollar note into two pieces to make 50c. change. Old residents of the county recall this practice. As a specific example let me state the following: Jacob Shirk, prominent citizen of Schoeneck, died August 11, 1862. After the funeral his son, Michael, then county treasurer, paid the hostlers one-half dollar each by cutting dollar bills in two. Henry Druckenbrod, who served as one of the hostlers, is still living and recalls the incident.



As a closing paragraph I refer to the only coins issued by a Lancaster party which passed current that have come to my attention. These are the Zahm cents. They were issued by S. H. Zahm in 1863, at which time he had a book store on South Queen street. These are of the following metal or composition: Copper, brass, white metal, silver, all of which are very rare, the one in silver being excessively rare.

GERMANS HAVE PLAN TO FOIL COUNTERFEITERS.

Counterfeiting of the German 50-pfennig piece has been practiced on such an extensive scale that the substitution of a new coin is understood to be in prospect, says a press dispatch from Berlin. It is said that the new piece is likely to be of nickel, somewhat smaller in size than the present coin, which is of brass alloy and a trifle larger than the silver one-mark piece. If the plan is adopted the substituted coin is likely to be designated " $\frac{1}{2}$ mark," as was the silver piece of 50-pfennig value in use before the war.

One band of counterfeiters has been caught, but it is believed considerable quantities of the spurious pieces have been put into circulation. The design of the coin is so simple that reproductions are comparatively easy to make. The engraving of the proposed coin will be more complicated.

STRONG IS REMINISCENCE.

Things that stir our youthful recollections
 Oft secure a hold on our affections.
 That's why coins and medals of bygone days
 Are prized by many like old books and plays.

—THEODORE J. VENN.

Let Us Branch Out.

By GEORGE A. PIPES, Portland, Oregon.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Washington, D. C., August 21 to 26, 1926.)

There was once an old scholar who had devoted his whole life exclusively to the study of Latin nouns. All other pursuits he had neglected. On his deathbed he was asked by a friend if he had any regrets for the life he had led. To this the dying man replied: "Yes. I regret that I did not confine myself to the genitive case."

Do we not in collecting coins cling a little too closely to the possessive case? Do we not, by centering our attention and our efforts on one narrow branch of numismatics, become insensible to the attractions of other branches within our reach? In suggesting this idea I do not mean to minimize the great importance of specializing and the pleasure to be derived from it. It is the specialist who advances the knowledge of numismatics. His careful study and observation enable him to bring to light facts about coins not previously known, and it is from his labors that the general collectors obtain their knowledge of the subject. And it is a pardonable ambition for anyone to try to excel one's neighbor and to form a better collection, and it is a satisfaction to realize that one has contributed something to the sum of human knowledge. But it is not necessary that every collector should become a great specialist any more than that every one should explore the Arctic regions. That is a career for the few.

I am not even suggesting that anyone should abandon any kind of collecting which now interests him. If he sighs for rare mint marks and is willing to pay a small fortune for a letter of the alphabet, I am willing to presume he is getting his money's worth, although to me the mint mark is not the most interesting feature of a coin. If he loves coins for their imperfections, and is willing to ruin his eyes and exhaust his exchequer to detect die breaks in grimy old cent pieces, I leave him to his folly without a word of protest. All of us have enough to answer for without looking for the mote in our brother's eye. It is the very essence of a hobby that those who have it take an interest in the subject out of all proportion to its relative importance. So it is inevitable that one man with one hobby will appear to be utterly irrational to another man with another hobby. His frame of mind is indicated in a few lines I quote from memory:

It seems that all the world is queer,
Excepting thee and me, my dear;
And even thou art a little queer.

Apropos of the subject, I was given a rare opportunity the other day "to see ourselves as others see us." On returning to my home in the evening, my wife said to me, unconscious of the import of her words: "Some one called you on the phone—sounded kind of foolish—probably something about coins."

In the remarks I have made I have had in mind particularly the collecting of United States coins and the ambition of collectors to obtain all dates. It is probably fortunate that this is so difficult to accomplish, because we find to our disappointment that the chief pleasure in collecting "complete sets" is in trying to get, not in getting them. When we have finally apprehended the fugitive rare ones which have eluded us so long, and our prisoners are safely locked in our cabinet, we do not feel the thrills which we expected, and for which we have labored so hard. We realize that the game is over. We take out our set to show a friend, and note the lackluster eye with which he scans our dreary rows of coins, as much alike as peas in a pod. We try to light the spark of enthusiasm by pointing out the rarity of our 1802 half dime. It is no good. All dates look alike to him. His complete indifference is accurately pictured in the lines of a seven-year old poet, written about a turkey gobbler:

He was more than usual calm,
And did not give a single dam.

There is something the matter with our show. It lacks variety. It does not excite imagination. And one of the chief pleasures of a collector is

showing his collection to others. To obtain the most enjoyment out of the game he must have something to show which will excite the admiration or wonder of others besides collectors.

If we have been too restricted in our collecting, let us branch out and have for our objective the formation of a representative collection rather than a complete one.

For the purpose of display there is no class of coins more desirable than the curious. To be appreciated they require no previous knowledge of numismatics. The attractions they possess are palpable. They immediately excite your curiosity and wonder. They do not conform to our idea of what to expect in a coin. A piece of Swedish plate money is too large, too heavy, and is not round. The tiny gold coins of Nuremburg, a little larger than the head of a pin, are so small we wonder how they could be utilized and circulated as money without being lost. The ancient knife and key money of China seems so far away from what money ought to be in shape that we are reminded of the exclamation made by a small boy on seeing for the first time a giraffe: "There ain't no such animal." Another curious coin is the well known bullet money of Siam, made as a gambling device by a complaisant Government for the accommodation of its crap-shooting citizens. An ancient coin of Olbia in Thrace bears the shape of a fish. There are countless other curious coins from which a selection could be made.

Nearly every collector of United States coins, by consulting his own tastes and predilections, may develop an interest now latent in some series of foreign coins, either modern or ancient. To encourage that result is the purpose of this article. Our own natural tastes should determine our choice in what we should collect. Some of us like one subject particularly and have a distaste for some other. Those who have a liking for history will naturally take to the foreign and ancient coins, which exemplify many of the greatest events recorded and the great men who have left an impression upon the world. What great personages may we not conjure up by the talisman of a coin! In this pageant we may see that prodigy from Macedonia who conquered the world before he had hardly grown to man's estate and has filled the annals of history with the name of Alexander. And Julius Caesar strides like a Titan across the world's stage. A legionary coin of Antony makes us dream of Actium, where the once valiant Antony, beguiled from his manly state, turned his back in shameful flight and lost dominion of the world. Centuries later, out of the darkness which enveloped the world, comes the great Emperor Charlemagne, the son of a dwarf, who was a giant in stature. As unlettered as the lowest churl in his service, he knew the wisdom not learned from books. Further along came Alfred the Great, the hero of our childhood. We were taught that in battle he was more fierce than the Vikings whom he overcame; in peace a gentle scholar, wise and good. What different emotions are stirred and inspired by a groat of Richard III. Inseparable from that name is a vision of the two little princes imprisoned in the Tower, whom he put to death. And so there may be recalled to us the momentous happenings of the past, and the chief actors in the drama of life.

If our tastes run to the classical, we shall find rare entertainment in the coins of Rome and Greece. On these we find depicted in the most exquisite style nymphs and satyrs, gods and goddesses. A "pallid bust of Pallas" adorns a coin of Athens, and jolly old Bacchus a coin of Rome. In Crete, centuries before the Christian era, a coin was issued portraying a maze, which symbolized the still more ancient legend of Perseus and the Minotaur. A consular denarius of Julius Caesar shows his great ancestor Aeneas carrying Father Anchises "from the flames of burning Troy." What memories of Virgil and of our school days that coin recalls—those days when we sang so haltingly of "arms and the man."

Another Roman coin shows the wandering Ulysses, with staff in hand, and followed by his dog. A coin of Croton portrays the infant Hercules strangling the serpent. A Roman coin shows the infants Romulus and Remus, abandoned to starve, being suckled by a she-wolf. These ancient and beautiful coins embody the best art and poetry of great peoples. Their highly developed artistic sense manifested itself even in such a practical manner as a medium of exchange. Contrast the idealism revealed in these coins with the too practical "mind your business" of our Fugio cents. The ancients employed their greatest artists in the making of their coins. For

delicacy of modeling some of these will rival the sculpture of Phidias and Praxiteles.

It is to the artistic merit of the ancient coins that we may ascribe the hobby of coin collecting. It began with the Italians in the early period of the Renaissance. The Italian medalists first began to notice the perfection of some of the ancient coins, and to make use of them as models in their own work. It was not long until many art lovers, as well as artists, began to prize these old coins, and the pastime of collecting began. It soon became a popular sport, which engaged the attention of the scholars and the aristocracy of the time. It was inevitable that this love of the beautiful, developed in the early Italians, would find expression in their coinage. Next to the coins of Ancient Greece, the early Italian coins rank highest in artistic merit. This is particularly true of the coinage of Milan and Florence. The dukes of the former city consulted such a renowned artist as Leonardo da Vinci, who has won such everlasting fame as a sculptor, painter and architect. The Medici rulers of Florence, not to be outdone, engaged the illustrious goldsmith, Cellini, to engrave some of their dies. The praises of this great craftsman have been sung by many, but never so repeatedly nor so loudly as by himself, as you who have read his autobiography will bear witness.

At this period there were issued some very fine Papal crowns, of both artistic merit and historical interest. These coins, made by distinguished artists of the time, show the most faithful portraits of the Popes. Some of these reverend fathers, though no doubt filled with aspirations for celestial things, were not entirely insensible to the blessings of this earth. They became patrons of the arts and took a pride in the excellence of their coinage. The Papal series of crowns will be an adornment to any cabinet of coins.

Another highly interesting series of coins are those of the German states and free cities. For variety and diversity of type they are excelled only by the Ancient Greek. One reason for this variation of design is that the coins were often employed as satirical medals to spread propaganda in the great political and religious conflicts which were always in progress. To interpret correctly the meaning of the device on some of these coins requires investigation, which may prove to be a most entertaining diversion. A few of these pieces, well selected, will be a valuable addition to a collection.

For romantic interest none excel the coins of France. The glamour shed on the history of France by the drama and celebrated works of fiction gives the French coins a peculiar charm not possessed by those of any other country. The personality of the kings as interpreted in literature, and the stirring events of their reigns, cannot fail to awaken a lively interest in their coins. We visualize the court of Henry II and his queen consort, Catherine de Medici, plotting and counter-plotting; and the picturesque figure of Henry of Navarre, who, abandoning the life of an indolent country squire as King of Navarre, became the dominating monarch of Europe as Henry IV of France. What dreams are inspired by a shining louis d'or, of the wiles of the great Cardinal Richelieu and the gleaming blades of The Three Musketeers. And last, in a crown of the unfortunate Louis XVI, we catch a glimpse of the Reign of Terror and his tragic death by the guillotine.

There are countless other coins of England, Holland, Russia and the Scandinavian countries which may be as interesting as those I have mentioned. The scope of this article, and my very limited knowledge, enable me to do no more than hint at the wealth of numismatic material from which a selection can be made to suit the peculiar tastes of the individual collector. Let us not confine ourselves too narrowly to our own time and country. Our interests should be wider. We may look into the past and see enacted the momentous events in the life of man. In fancy's flight we may visit far distant lands and see strange sights to delight the eye. A moving picture of the world will pass before our sight if we will but open wide our eyes to see.

A TREE KNOWN AS A BANK.

The ancient elm tree near the Public Library in Norwalk, Maine, is often spoken of as the "Oscar Noyes Bank," says a press dispatch. There are said to be several quarts of valuable copper coins inside the tree.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued).

SOUTH DANVERS.

Danvers Bank.

- 2067. \$1. C., farmer seated holding a pitcher, dog and sheaf. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., male portrait, 1 above.
- 2068. \$2. C., milkmaid seated holding a pail on her knee, cows, etc. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., male portrait, 2 above.
- 2069. \$3. C., female reclining with arm on a bale, spinning wheel, factories and bridge. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above.
- 2070. \$5. C., farmer plowing with two horses, man harrowing and cars. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above.
- 2071. \$10. C., spread eagle on a shield, United States Capitol and steamship. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., male portrait, 10 above.
- 2072. \$20. C., female each side of a portrait surmounted by an eagle, TWENTY each side. R., 20 below. L., portrait, 20 below.
- 2073. \$50. C., State arms, FIFTY at left, DOLLARS at right. R., portrait, 50 above. L., portrait, 50 below.
- 2074. \$100. C., three females, 100 each side. R. and L., portrait, 100 above.

Warren Bank.

- 2075. \$2. C., portrait of Washington. R., spread eagle on a shield, 2 below. L., TWO, 2 above and below. TWO in red lathework.
- 2076. \$3. Have no description.
- 2077. \$10. C., X. R., 1 above. L., Vulcan, TEN below.

SOUTH GARDNER.

Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad Company (Chartered April 26, 1847).

SOUTH READING.

South Reading Bank.

- 2078. \$1. C., a cherub rolling a silver dollar, cars and city. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., female erect with a shield, arm resting on figure 1, 1 below.
- 2079. \$2. C., two cherubs and two silver dollars, and cars. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., female seated, scales, etc., 2 below.
- 2080. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., blacksmith standing by anvil, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above.
- 2081. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., female standing, with arm on 5, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above and below.
- 2082. \$10. C., male portrait. R., female seated on an anchor with arms folded, ship at left, X above. L., a man seated between grain cradle and basket of corn, load of hay.
- 2083. \$20. C., female reclining before a shield, milkmaids and cows at right, locomotive at left. R., portrait, 20 above. L., female, XX above.

2084. \$50. C., female seated on a rock, cherubs sporting with a dolphin in the water. R., portrait, 50 above. L., girl holding a sheaf, 50 below.
2085. \$100. C., Capitol at Washington. R., portrait, 100 above. L., female feeding an eagle from a cup, 100 below.

South Reading Branch Railroad Company.

SPRINGFIELD.

Agawam Bank (Opened in 1818).

2086. \$1. C., female seated with arms around a figure 1. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., two men carrying a girl on their shoulders, ONE below.
2087. \$2. C., large 2. R., man standing with sickle and sheaf, 2 above. L., Indian seated, deer, canoe and figure 2, 2 below.
2088. \$3. R., portrait of a boy, 3 above. L., two females seated, fruit between them, 3 below.
2089. \$3. C., female, eagle and shield soaring in clouds. R., ship, 3 above, THREE below. L., female seated, THREE above, 3 below.
2090. \$5. C., female seated in a large V holding a sheaf. R., female with cornucopia, FIVE above, 5 below. L., three Indians standing on a rock, receiving white men from a canoe, 5 below.
2091. \$10. C., large X. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., female seated on a plow, sickle, sheaf, cars, etc., X below.
2092. \$20. C., steamship. R., spread eagle on a shield, 20 above. L., cupid in a sailboat, 20 above and below.
2093. \$50. C., female and eagle. R., female, 50 above. L., Indian girl with bow and arrows, 50 above.
2094. \$100. C., horses and load of hay crossing a bridge, 100 at right. R., milkmaid, 100 above. L., female resting her hand on a capstan, 100 above.

Agricultural Bank.

Cabot Bank (Had \$162,000 in circulation in 1847).

Chicopee Bank.

2095. \$1. C., a house on a figure 1. R., spread eagle on a shield, 1 above, ONE below. L., train coming to right, 1 below.
2096. \$2. C., female portrait on a figure 2. R., farmer loading hay, 2 above, TWO below. L., man standing between two horses, harnessing one; dog, harrow and house.
2097. \$3. C., man seated between anvil and wheel, cars and building, 3 at right. R., Washington standing with his hand on the back of a horse, 3 on THREE above. L., medallion head, 3 above, THREE below.
2098. \$3. C., spread eagle, house at right, train at left. R., female seated, 3 above and below. L., cattle, 3 above and below.
2099. \$5. C., farmer seated in a large V, sheaf and mountains. R., female portrait, 5 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above.
2100. \$10. C., man plowing with two horses. R., two females seated each side of a shield, 10 above, TEN below. L., female portrait, X above, TEN below.
2101. \$20. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence, 20 at right, XX at left. L., Goddess of Liberty, rod, cap, shield and eagle.
2102. \$50. C., man on horse, dog, sheep and mill. R., medallion, 50 above.
2103. \$100. C., female reclining, cornucopia. R., medallion, 100 above. L., medallion, 100 above and below.
2104. \$100. C., two Indians seated smoking. R., two females seated, 100 above and below. L., Moneta scattering wealth.
2105. \$500. C., 500. R., 500. L., State arms above, 500 below.

Connecticut River Railroad Company (Chartered March 1, 1842).

John Hancock Bank.

2106. \$1. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., eagle and shield, Armory at Springfield, 1 above.
2107. \$2. R., eagle on a shield and view of United States Armory, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above.
2108. \$3. C., train of cars. R., female, 3 above. L., female and anchor, 3 above.
2109. \$5. C., portrait of John Hancock. R., female seated and a shield containing figure 5, 5 above. L., Indian princess seated, shield, eagle, flag and steamship, 5 above.
2110. \$10. C., three females and a ship, 10 at left. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., female erect, with sickle and sheaf, TEN below.
2111. \$20. C., female blowing a trumpet, eagle, flags, etc. R., State arms, 20 above. L., portrait of John Hancock, 20 above, TWENTY below.
2112. \$50. C., a man seated on a trough watering three horses, a girl feeding pigs. R., Indian princess seated holding a shield, pole and cap, 50 above. L., female seated holding a spool, 50 above.
2113. \$100. C., farmer with scythe, 100 above. L., female seated in clouds, an eagle on a globe, 100 below.

Pynchon Bank.

2114. \$1. R., portrait of a mechanic, 1 above. L., train, trees and factories, ONE on 1 below.
2115. \$2. C., female seated, a figure 2, men plowing and making hay, 2 at right. R., female seated with spear, globe, and bird, TWO above. L., Pynchon House, 2 above, TWO below.
2116. \$2. C., a man with foot on watering trough holding a fork, a woman holding a pitcher standing beside a well, a bull between signatures. R., female seated holding a figure 2, 2 above. L., two silver dollars, 2 above. TWO in red. Aug. 12, 1856.
2117. \$3. C., 3 on a shield surmounted by an eagle, black horse at right, white horse at left, 2 at right. R., THREE across. L., bull's head, 3 above, THREE below.
2118. \$5. C., three cherubs, flag, grain, lamb and ship. R., old Pynchon House, 5 above and below. L., female with shield seated in a figure 5, FIVE below.
2119. \$10. C., man plowing with yoke of oxen and horse. R., two females, one kneeling with a sickle and sheaf, 10 above. L., Pynchon House, 10 above, TEN below.
2120. \$20. C., Indian seated, plow, grain and cabin, 20 at right. R., female seated in clouds with shield and cap, XX above. L., portrait of Webster, 20 above.
2121. \$50. C., Signing the Declaration of Independence, 50 at left. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., female erect, wand and medallion.
2122. \$100. R., female leaning against a chest, Pynchon House, C at left, 100 above. L., female seated, shield, pillar and wheel, 100 above.

Springfield Bank (Changed to Second National Bank in 1864).

2123. \$1. C., a woodman seated on a log with his hand on a dog. R., portrait of Jenny Lind, 1 above. L., drove of cattle, 1 above, ONE below.
2124. \$1. Perkins plate.
2125. \$2. Perkins plate.
2126. \$2. C., similar to No. 2123. R., two haymakers going to work, 2 above. L., female erect, shield and pedestal, TWO below.
2127. \$3. Perkins plate.
2128. \$5. Perkins plate, 18—.
2129. \$5. C., Stereotype steel plate. R., cars. L., steamship.
2130. \$10. C., Stereotype steel plate. R., man on a horse, boy with scythe, cow and dog. L., locomotive and cars.

2131. \$20. C., Stereotype steel plate. R., State arms. L., female seated on a bale holding a purse. MASSACHUSETTS across extreme left end.



No. 2123.

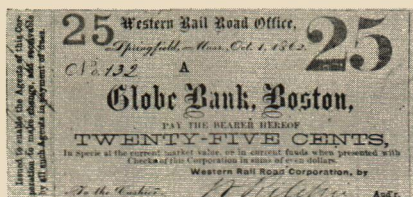
2132. \$50. Similar to No. 2131.
2133. \$100. Similar to No. 2131.

Western Bank.

2134. \$1. C., blacksmith, anvil, hammer, etc., train of cars and factories. R., bull's head, 1 above. L., 1 below.
2135. \$2. C., cattle, farmers plowing, and train. R., cattle and hogs, 2 above. L., 2 below.
2136. \$3. R., female and cherubs, 3 above. L., farmers and sheep, 3 below.
2137. \$5. C., wild horses. R., Goddess of Liberty, 5 above. L., medalion head, 5 above, FIVE below.
2138. \$5. C., farming scene. R., female, 5 above. L., FIVE below.
2139. \$10. C., female riding a reindeer. R., blacksmith, anvil, and tongs, 10 above. L., TEN above.
2140. \$20. C., female with cornucopia and merchandise, factories and shipping. R., female between 2 and 0, 20 above. L., portrait of Webster, 20 above and below.
2141. \$50. C., blacksmith shoeing a horse. R., Indian woman and child, 50 above. L., female, 50 below.
2142. \$100. C., State arms, female each side. R., portrait of Washington, 100 above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 100 above and below.

Western Railroad Corporation.

- 2142 $\frac{1}{4}$. 10c. Similar to No. 2143, except denomination.
2142 $\frac{1}{2}$. 20c. Similar to No. 2143, except denomination.



No. 2143.

2143. 25c. Type-set, 25 twice in red. Dated Oct. 1, 1862, "pay to the Globe Bank at Boston, in sums of even dollars." Signed by W. Ritchie, Aud'r. Printed across the left end the following: "Issued to enable the Agents of this Corporation to make change, and receivable by all such agents in payment of dues."

2143½. 50c. Similar to No. 2143, except denomination.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Housatonic Bank.

- 2144. \$1. C., Indian holding an ear of corn seated on the left of a shield, a farmer seated on a stump holding an axe on the right. R., stonecutter at work, 1 above. L., portrait of General Taylor, ONE above and below.
- 2145. \$1. Indian woman and canoe, 1 each side. R., female, ONE above and below. L., medallion head, 1 above and below.
- 2146. \$2. C., female, anchor, spinning wheel, factory and cars, 2 at left. R., medallion head, 2 above. L., female, 2 above and below.
- 2147. \$2. C., two females erect, shield and bust between them, wheat, bale, ship, etc. R., female seated holding a distaff, factory; 2 above, TWO below. L., farmer sharpening the scythe of his grain cradle, TWO above.
- 2148. \$5. C., farmer plowing with a white and black horse, farmer harrowing and train, 5 at left. R., portrait of children holding grapes, 5 below. L., blacksmith holding a sledge on his shoulder, anvil, factory and locomotive, FIVE across.
- 2149. \$5. C., train coming to left, 5 each side. R., female seated with hand on figure 5, female erect holding a shield, 5 above. L., Indian chief erect holding bow and arrows and wampum belt, 5 above.
- 2150. \$5. C., female feeding an eagle from a cup, 5 each side. R., Indian, 5 below. L., FIVE DOLLARS across.
- 2151. \$5. C., train coming at right, two men and cattle below. R., two females, one seated, the other standing, holding wheat, 5 above. L., Indian chief, FIVE above. 5 5 outlined in green; green lines cover note, making small squares. April 6, 1857.
- 2152. \$10. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, X each side. R., portrait; TEN above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above and below.
- 2153. \$10. C., drove of cows and sheep, two men, horse and dog on right, 10 at left. R., Indian girl holding an ear of corn and letter X, 10 above. L., female seated feeding an eagle, TEN below.
- 2154. \$20. C., female seated on a rock, three cherubs sporting with a dolphin in the water, 20 at left. R., female seated holding 2 and 0, 20 above. L., two females, one seated, one standing, cap, etc.
- 2155. \$50. C., female seated each side of a shield on right, a shield between an Indian and sailor at left, 50 at right. R., two females, one seated holding a staff and cap, the other erect holding a trumpet and wreath. L., female portrait, 50 above.

STONEHAM.

Stoneham Branch Railroad Company (Chartered May 15, 1851).

STOUGHTON.

Stoughton Branch Railroad Company (Chartered March 16, 1844).

TAUNTON.

Bristol County Bank (Changed to Bristol County National Bank in 1864).

- 2156. \$1. C., boat, schooner, ships, steamboat and city, male head each side. R. and L., ONE, 1 on medallion above and below.
- 2157. \$1. C., park and public buildings in Taunton. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., blacksmith, anvil, wheel, etc., 1 above.
- 2158. \$2. C., female seated with sheaf and sickle, buildings, male portrait each side. R. and L., TWO on medallion head, 2 above and below.
- 2159. \$2. C., two boilermakers at work and factories. R., portrait of Fillmore, 2 above. L., mechanic and female seated, holding a hammer and sheaf, TWO above, 2 below.

2160. \$3. C., park and public buildings. R., portrait of Clay, 3 above. L., three cherubs around a figure 3, 3 above.
2161. \$3. C., three females seated, one pointing to a church, male portrait each side. R. and L., medallion head, 3 above and below.
2162. \$5. C., five men at work in an iron-rolling mill. R., train, 5 above. L., female seated, hammer, wheel and factory, 5 above.
2163. \$5. Perkins plate.
2164. \$10. C., river view, train, village, cars crossing river on bridge, and mountains. R., portrait of Webster, 10 above. L., anchor, box, bale and barrel, 10 above.
2165. \$10. Perkins plate.
2166. \$20. C., settlers at their devotions, table, dog, etc., Indians entering the door. R., two children, 20 above. L., soldier loading gun, 20 above.
2167. \$20. Perkins plate.
2168. \$50. C., greeting of the Pilgrims at their landing in America. R., female operating a sewing machine, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.
2169. \$50. Perkins plate.
2170. \$100. C., cattle in a stream, children on bank under a tree. R., female, 100 above. L., two children, C above.
2171. \$100. Perkins plate.
2172. \$500. C., party of males and females viewing Niagara Falls; D at right. R., 500 above, D below. L., Liberty giving eagle drink, 500 below.

Cohasset Bank (Closed before 1847).

Machinists Bank (Opened in 1847).

2173. \$1. C., man and woman seated, 1 at right. R., Justice erect, 1 above. L., female seated with flowers in her lap, ONE below.
2174. \$2. R., farmer holding sheaf and sickle with one foot on a stone, 2 above. L., female seated, cogwheel, cars, etc., TWO below.
2175. \$3. C., large 3. R., two females erect with wand and sickle, 3 above. L., female seated holding a pen; globe, etc., THREE below.
2176. \$5. C., female kneeling in a large V. R., female erect with spear and shield, 5 above. L., train going to right, FIVE below.
2177. \$10. R., female holding a cornucopia, an anchor, 10 above. L., spread eagle on a tree, cars and canal boats, TEN below.
2178. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with cornucopia, 20 above and below. L., female standing with spear, 20 above.
2179. \$20. C., sailor by side of vessel with trumpet, TWENTY on 20 each side. R., 20. L., 20.
2180. \$50. C., cars, etc., L each side. R., sailor, mechanic, vessels, etc., 50 above. L., female with tablets, a child at her feet; FIFTY above and below.
2181. \$50. C., man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., a cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
2182. \$100. C., spread eagle on a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.
2183. \$100. C., State arms. R., 100 above. L., female gazing out on the ocean, on which is a steamship, 100 above.
2184. \$500. C., sailor seated on gun carriage, soldier resting on gun, flags, fort in distance, etc. R. and L., 500 above, D below.

Taunton Bank (Opened in 1812).

2185. \$1. C., large 1, vessels, etc., at right, farming scene at left. R., man standing before an anvil, 1 above. L., man reaping, 1 above, ONE below.
2186. \$1. C., train. R., female head, 1 above. L., girl's head, 1 below.
2187. \$2. C., man with two horses. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., Liberty with wreath and shield, on which is 2.

2188. \$2. C., large 2, Washington on horseback on right, eagle on left. R., train, 2 above. L., Indian erect, TWO above, 2 below.
2189. \$3. C., 3. R., man erect leaning on a pedestal, 3 above. L., female holding a hat and sheaf, men reaping, THREE below.
2190. \$3. C., three children reading a book, THREE DOLLARS below. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., female portrait, 3 above.
2191. \$5. C., factory, cars, etc., 5 at right. R., name of the bank on a die eight times, one large and eight small 5's. L., same as right.
2192. \$5. C., large V. R., eagle in a figure 5, FIVE above and below. L., female seated, sheaf, and cars crossing bridge, 5 below.
2193. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer erect with sickle and sheaf, one foot on a stone, 10 above. L., State arms, cars on bridge, 10 below.
2194. \$10. Same as No. 2193, with TEN in red.
2195. \$10. C., farmers at work with machines, MASSACHUSETTS below. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., dog's head, 10 below.
2196. \$20. C., vessels at sea. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., sailor with bundle on shoulder, 20 below.
2197. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with cornucopia, 20 above and below. L., female standing with spear. 20 above.
2198. \$50. C., man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
2199. \$50. C., farmer seated on fence, holding a scythe. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., scene at mill, 50 below.
2200. \$100. C., State arms, MASSACHUSETTS below. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., Liberty leaning on a column, on which is 100.
2201. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading a barrel on a wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 on two upper corners.
2202. \$500. C., FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. MASSACHUSETTS above. R., male portrait, 500 above. L., spread eagle on a rock, 500 below.

Taunton Branch Railroad Company (Chartered April 7, 1835).

TOWNSEND.

Townsend Bank.

2203. \$1. C., cherub rolling a silver dollar, train. R., two females erect, 1 above. L., barrel, bales, etc., ONE on 1 above, 1 below.
2204. \$2. C., two cherubs and two silver dollars. R., female seated between a shield and 2, 2 above. L., female seated each side of a shield, 2 above.
2205. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., portrait of girl reading, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above and below.
2206. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., five females around a figure 5, 5 above. L., female seated and eagle, 5 below.
2207. \$10. C., farmer and woman seated, three farmers with sickle and scythe, men loading hay. R., female seated holding a distaff, X above. L., 10 above, X below.
2208. \$20. C., Indian chief seated on the ground, dead deer behind him. R., farmer seated on a plow, XX on a die, 20 above. L., Indian girl erect with spear and bow, TWENTY above.
2209. \$50. C., the Capitol at Washington. R., female feeding a horse, 50 above. L., female, 50 above.
2210. \$100. C., blacksmith shoeing a horse. R., farming scene, load of grain, etc., 100 above. L., a female and a tub, C above.

UXBRIDGE.

Blackstone Bank.

2211. \$1. C., 1, portrait of girl at right, female portrait at left. R.,

- portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
2212. \$1. C., horse at left, eagle at right, female with sword and shield, 1 each side. R., girl's head, 1 above. L., ox, 1 above.
2213. \$1. C., portraits of four men on a large 1. R., female, 1 above. L., female seated, vessel, 1 below.
2214. \$2. C., old man, child and bust of Washington, TWO DOLLARS each side. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., two girls with sheaves, TWO on 2 above.
2215. \$2. C., 2, female each side, cornucopia, scales, etc. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of Columbus, 2 above.
2216. \$2. C., portraits of four men on a large 2. R., female, TWO above and below. L., two boys, man, dog and sheep, 2 below.
2217. \$3. C., large 3. R., female, 3 on THREE above, THREE below. L., man on horseback, a man standing by his side, cattle, barn, etc., 3 below.
2218. \$3. C., man oiling machinery, 3 each side, 3 below. R., man at vise, 3 above. L., girl's head, 3 above.
2219. \$3. C., 3, female portrait each side. R., blacksmith and anvil, 3 above. L., Washington on horseback, 3 above.
2220. \$3. C., 3, female Indian seated at right, white female seated left, sheaves and plow. R., blacksmith seated, 3 above. L., portrait of Washington, 3 above. THREE 3 THREE in red.
2221. \$5. C., female each side of an anvil, building. R., girl's head, 5 above. L., male portrait, FIVE on 5 above.
2222. \$5. C., female, cherub and large V. R., girl holding a basket, 5 above. L., eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
2223. \$10. C., train of cars. R., male head, 10 above. L., girl's head, 10 above, TEN below.
2224. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf, one foot resting on a stone, 10 above. L., man seated with hammer, anvil, wheel, etc., TEN below.
2225. \$20. C., eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
2226. \$20. C., white and black horse, cattle, etc., male head at right. R., dog swimming with body of child, 20 above. L., 20, TWENTY above and below.
2227. \$50. C., male portrait, L each side. R., youthful portrait, 50 above. L., female with name of bank on a scroll, a child at her feet, 50 above.
2228. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female in an oval, FIFTY above and below.
2229. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading a barrel on a wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 on both upper corners.
2230. \$100. C., three females reclining, vessel, C below, 100 each side. R., sailor boy, sailors, vessels, etc., 100 above. L., male portrait, 100 below.
2231. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., female seated and reapers, 500 below.

Braintree Bank.

2232. \$2. C., prairie schooner. R., male bust, 2 below. L., female bust, 2 below.

Uxbridge Bank.

WALTHAM.

Waltham Bank.

2233. \$1. C., female reclining before a shield, milkmaid and cows at right, locomotive at left. R., cherub seated on left of 1 on a die, 1 above. L., sailor holding a flag, capstan at his side.
2234. \$2. C., man reclining, scroll and tools before him, two men at right. R., man seated on a plow holding a rake, 2 above. L., female standing holding a rake, 2 above.

2235. \$3. C., female seated, bale, spinning wheel, factories and bridge. R., three men standing around a figure 3, 3 above. L., farmer seated with scythe, 3 above.
2236. \$5. C., two farmers seated at lunch, two boys lying down, female and two children, load of hay, dog, etc. R., female holding bunch of flowers, 5 above. L., female reclining, 5 below.
2237. \$10. C., Indian reclining on a shield with bow and arrows, deer, Indian in a canoe. R., female seated holding a distaff, 10 above. L., girl holding a sheaf, 10 above.
2238. \$10. C., spread eagle and shield, X each side, ship below. R., Indian and white woman, 10 above and below. L., Cupid placing a wreath on bust of Washington, 10 above and below.
2239. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with cornucopia, 20 above and below. L., female erect with a spear, 20 above.
2240. \$20. C., boy watering two horses at trough, woman, etc. R., female beside spinning wheel, 20 above. L., two females with sickle, grain, etc., 20 above.
2241. \$50. C., two females seated on a bale, State arms, and FIFTY. R., mechanic at work, 50 above. L., factories, etc., 50 below.
2242. \$50. C., a man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
2243. \$100. C., spread eagle on a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.
2244. \$100. C., two children under tree, cows, sheep, etc., C each side. R., public buildings, 100 above. L., sailor, mechanic, ships, machinery, etc., 100 above.
2245. \$500. C., sailor and soldier, flag, fort, cannon, shot, etc. R., FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, 500 above. L., FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, D above.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COLONIAL COINS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

I love the early Americans best
Because they are most dear with sentiment.
Bar cents, Franklins, Myddletons, Washingtons
Shall aye in my collection be content.

The Colonials coins, I do confess,
Is diversion for many a fellow.
Struck in lead, some brass, in copper many,
Some silver, a very few in yellow.

I would not discard my Colonials
For other or newer coins, worth unknown,
That may be a fad this passing minute
And from a hurried thought or fancy grown.

To me, the coins of Colonial times
Are like many friends that are tried and true
And why, therefore, should I forsake their worth
For any other coinage, strange or new?

COIN CAME BACK AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

A silver half dollar that he spent at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 has come back, after 50 years, to H. B. Curl, of Jamestown, N. Y., who at that time lived at Clarion, Pa., says the Philadelphia Bulletin. He marked the coin "H. B. C., Clarion, Pa.," before spending it.

Hallowe'en Bucks.

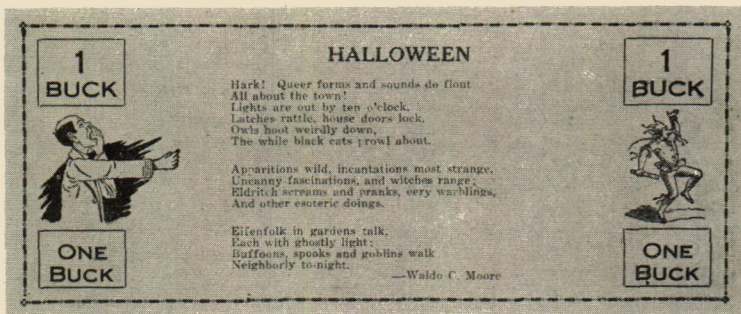
By WALDO C. MOORE.

Hark! Queer forms and sounds do flout
All about the town.
Lights are out by ten o'clock,
Latches rattle, house doors lock,
Owls hoot weirdly down,
The while black cats prowl about.

Apparitions wild, incantations most strange,
Uncanny fascinations, and witches range;
Eldritch screams and pranks, eery warblings,
And other esoteric doings.

Elfenfolk in gardens talk,
Each with ghostly light;
Buffoons, spooks and goblins walk
Neighborly to-night.

—Waldo C. Moore.



On this 1926 occasion the famous Hallowe'en buck was again in evidence. See *THE NUMISMATIST* for October, 1925, for description of previous issues. Attention is called to this year's change in reverse in both the design and color scheme—the hue being red.

The Lewisburg Leader:

October 14—It appears that the venture will materialize and that Lewisburg will entertain the people of this section with one of her famous Hallowe'en celebrations.

October 21—That Lewisburg is to have a Hallowe'en carnival has been definitely decided and plans for the big occasion are rapidly being completed. Already the program of contests has been arranged. Large bills advertising the carnival will be distributed.

October 28—Be in Lewisburg this Friday night. Fun galore is the motto for the evening. A horde of ghosts, witches, clowns, tramps, cowboys and other

characters of doubtful pedigree is expected to descend upon Lewisburg and the town will open its portals to the invaders without sign of struggle, for the occasion is Lewisburg's big annual Hallowe'en celebration.

November 4—Local carnival well attended. Lewisburg's annual Hallowe'en carnivals remain a big attraction for the people of this section. That the attendance at the celebration was drawn from all parts of this section is shown by the fact that among the prize winners were four from West Alexandria, four from Phillipsburg, five from Brookville, three from West Sonora, three from Eaton, three from Arcanum, two from West Manchester, two from Vandalia, one from Verona, one from Ansonia, one from Dayton and one from Wengerlawn.

And so another Hallowe'en Masquerade and Hallowe'en Carnival Buck are credited to Lewisburg's history.

BELGIUM TO HAVE NEW GOLD COIN.

The Belgian franc has been stabilized at the rate of thirty-five francs to the dollar and the old ducat, a coin familiar to all readers of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," again will become a reality, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The present franc will still be used for interior business, but a new gold coin called the Belga, or a ducat, worth five Belgian francs, or one-seventh of a dollar, will be created for foreign trade.

Arrangements for a stabilization loan have been concluded. The Government has adopted three royal decrees which will free Belgium from its long monetary illness.

The Belgian franc normally is worth 19.3 cents, United States money, and its exchange value has been 2.8 cents.

CARNEGIE HERO MEDALS AWARDED.

Among the twenty-four persons in the United States and Canada who were awarded medals in November by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission is James Arthur Barry, of Philadelphia, a taxicab driver. Barry, who is 26, rescued a girl from drowning at Wildwood, N. J., on September 5, 1925. Fully clothed, he leaped into the surf when a companion of the girl was unable to free her from the undertow.

A posthumous award was made to James T. Clayton, Long Branch, N. J., who lost his life July 10 when he attempted to rescue a girl from the surf at Long Branch. His wife was awarded the medal.

The commission also awarded a medal to John V. Masterson, New Brunswick, N. J., for rescuing a number of children from the path of a runaway horse at New Brunswick on June 9, 1924.

EVOLUTION.

The following clipping on "Evolution in Ragtime" has been received "from a member of the A. N. A. at New York City":

Rags make paper,
Paper makes money,
Money makes banks,
Banks make loans,
Loans make poverty,
Poverty makes rags.

CRETAN COINS GIVEN TO BRITISH MUSEUM.

Among the most important of recent additions to the British Museum is a collection of Greek and Roman coins, the bequest of Richard Berry Seager, the American excavator, whose work in Crete was cut short by his premature death last year. This valuable series numbers more than 1,500 of ancient Cretan coins.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
1/8 Page	1.75	5.00	9.50	17.50
1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
1/2 Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
One Page, Inside Cover	15.00	42.00	78.00	142.00
One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on bills if paid within 30 days.

A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed for cash in advance.

The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the 20th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

WE ENTER OUR "FORTIES."

With this issue THE NUMISMATIST enters upon its fortieth volume and its fortieth year of publication. The first issues were four pages each, of smaller size than the present page—mere leaflets—and the first twelve issues did not contain as much reading matter as this single issue. The price was \$1 a year—in those days, too, when everything was cheap compared with prices today. And it was cheap, but not as cheap as it is today. The volume for 1926 contained nearly 700 pages for \$2.

The present price is doubly cheap when it is considered that a volume, after you have read it, if carefully preserved, will later on almost always command the price at which it is published. Some of the back volumes now sell for considerably more than the original price. A subscription to THE NUMISMATIST is an investment and a joy combined.

But what we started to say was that it has seemed fitting to celebrate our entrance to the "forties" by issuing this especially good January number, which is somewhat larger than the average issue. It contains an abundance of reading matter for the collector and a great variety of numismatic news, to say nothing of the abundance of advertising. Our advertising pages are read as eagerly and as carefully as any other part of the magazine. The splendid support given us by the dealers is appreciated.

WHAT CAUSES SO MANY LAPSES IN A. N. A. MEMBERSHIP.

Elsewhere in this issue we print a communication from M. P. Carey, of Los Angeles (formerly of Chicago), whose membership in the A. N. A. covers a period of about 25 years. We are glad to publish it, because it deals with matters affecting the A. N. A., particularly that of retaining out members.

The second paragraph of his communication may create the impression that our membership list was at one time above 3,000, while our present membership is about 1,000. We are sure there was no intention on his part to create such an impression. It is true that since its organization more than 3,000 applications have been received, but at no time has the membership been greater than during the last year.

But it is a fact that our lapses from year to year have been numerous—perhaps more than there should have been. But despite these lapses the annual reports of the General Secretary for the last few years show a steady increase in membership until the last year, as the following will show: 1915, 513; 1916, 482; 1917, 512; 1918, 527; 1919, 489; 1920, 603; 1921, 704; 1922, 811; 1923, 830; 1924, 938; 1925, 970; 1926, 966.

Since 1919 there has been an intensive drive to increase our membership, which has been very successful. But as a result of such drives with any organization many of the accessions are not of a permanent class. The growth is more or less abnormal and is bound to react unfavorably. In our campaign for new members many prospects have been solicited to join our ranks by members, and many applications have no doubt been given to oblige friends or business acquaintances. These may have had only a slight or temporary interest in our study, which passed away in a short time and they failed to renew.

The deaths alone will account for a fair percentage of our losses. To these must be added a number each year who, feeling the weight of years, dispose of their collections, and with the passing of their coins comes a loss of interest and the feeling that membership is no longer of advantage.

But it is undoubtedly true that each year we lose a number of members we should retain. Often the argument is advanced that they receive nothing for the \$1 they pay as dues, and the argument is hard to combat. It has been advanced that every active collector ought to be willing to contribute \$1 a year in order to hold together a national organization, even if he receives nothing tangible in return, but many are unresponsive to such a suggestion.

If we are to even hold our own in numbers we must constantly recruit our ranks to overcome our natural losses. But we cannot gain real collecting members faster than nature makes collectors. A collecting member retained is as valuable to the A. N. A. as a member gained—often more so. And the problem of how to retain them is one that should receive serious consideration.

NEW COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE.

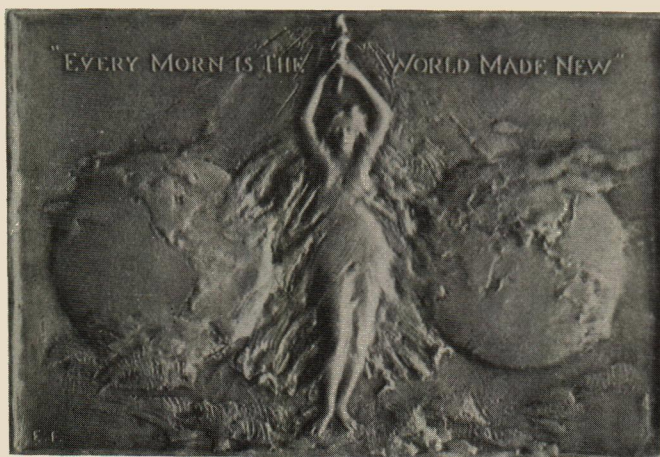
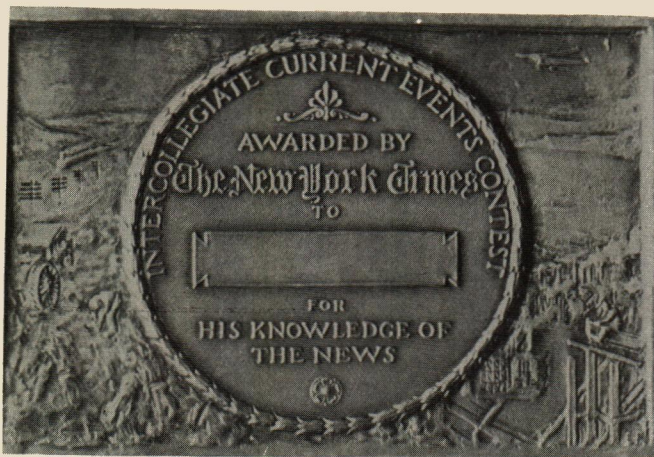
We have received the first number of a new collectors' magazine, the Hobby News, published monthly by the Hobby News Publishing Company, Jacksonville, Fla., of which Thomas Jefferson Eppes is editor. Its cover states that it will be "a magazine for those who ride hobbies." The first issue contains the following departments: "With the Air Mail Service," Archaeology, "The Arms Chest," Antiques, Old and Rare Books, Coins and Paper Money, Postage Stamps, Photography, Odd Hobbies, Taxidermy, Wanderlust and Minerals. The initial issue is well filled with advertising.

THE LIST OF NUREMBERG COUNTERS APPRECIATED.

The list of "The Counters of Nuremberg," which appeared in this magazine last spring and summer, was evidently appreciated by our readers. The author, O. P. Eklund, of Spokane, Wash., writes that he has received nineteen different letters, from four countries, including far-off Australia, congratulating him on publishing the list. These counters do not hold an exalted place in numismatics, but they are interesting. Every collector of copper coins accumulates a number of them and often is at a loss to attribute them, as the inscriptions on most of the early ones are difficult to interpret.

MEDALS FOR NEW YORK TIMES CONTESTS.

Two medals have recently been issued by the New York Times for awards in contests, which are reproduced here from specimens received from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J.



One is an oblong plaque for the Intercollegiate Current Events Contest and was awarded to the scholar "for his knowledge of the news," as stated

on the obverse. A panel is left blank for engraving the name of the recipient. The reverse has the inscription, "Every Morn Is the World Made New."

The other medal was for award in the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution of the United States, May 14, 1926, with space on the obverse left blank for engraving. The heads of Lincoln and Washington in wreaths appear at the top. The reverse has a seated female binding a fasces upon a background of a map of the United States. The inscription surrounding is: "To Form a More Perfect Union and Secure the Blessings of Liberty."



The designs of both medals are by Sculptor Emil Fuchs and they were struck by the Medallie Art Company, of New York City. The metal is light bronze and they are the size of illustrations.

THE LUSITANIA MEDAL BOBS UP AGAIN.

Where the Lusitania medal originated or where they were first struck is a question that has recently been agitating England. The discussion arose, according to press dispatches from London, when the Marquess of Tavistock, at a dinner-hour church service in Birmingham, spoke of "unscrupulous people who took advantage of the lack of knowledge of the world in general," the remark being considered a reflection on the British war propaganda office. In the marquess' remarks he is quoted as saying: "A medal was stated to have been made in Germany to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania. That was false. The medal was made in England and was for propaganda."

C. F. Masterman, who was in charge of British propaganda at the time, has answered the marquess by saying that Britain did not tell any war lies. He said the policy of the propaganda department was, "Nothing pays except telling the truth." He has explained that many of the war-time stories did not come from official departments.

IS THIS AN ANNAPOLIS SIXPENCE?

"Alice Padgett, of Sparta township, Sussex county, New Jersey, thought she was lucky on Saturday when she found a dime near school. She was more certain of it when a numismatist of Sparta, after consulting a coin catalogue, told her parents that the dime was a rare one and worth about \$300. It was coined by Maryland in 1783, according to inscriptions on the two sides of the coin. It is in fair condition."

The above item of news was widely published in the daily press a few weeks ago and brought us more inquiries about the value of coins than any single similar item published in late years. One was from a lady who said she has had a dime of 1835 and thought it ought to be worth almost \$300. From the published description, it appears that the coin might be an Annapolis sixpence, as the date, place of issue and size correspond. But the estimated value is out of all proportion to the selling price of Annapolis sixpences. It would be interesting to learn who the numismatist of Sparta is and whose catalogue he consulted, as well as what the coin really is.

MEDAL FOR SACRED HEART SEMINARY, DETROIT, MICH.

One of the latest productions of the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., is the medal issued for the dedication of the Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit, Mich., 1926.



The obverse has the bust of Rt. Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, D. D., of the Seminary. The reverse shows the group of buildings comprising the institution. The illustration here is from a photograph of the model by Julio Kilenyi, the sculptor.

CURRENCY IN PERU.

A few months ago Henry Russell Drowne, of New York City, in correspondence with a friend in Peru, inquired whether paper money of small denominations was now in use, or silver. Mr. Drowne sends us some extracts from the letter received in reply, which should make all of us thankful for the currency we have in the United States.

"There is no paper money in circulation other than half-pound, pound, five and ten pound bank notes. The pound here stands at approximately \$3.62 or \$3.63 today, although the bottom fell out of exchange recently. It was up to \$3.85 or \$3.90 and it tumbled ten or fifteen points in a single day and went as low as \$3.49 or \$3.50 for the Peruvian pound. It is on the mend now, but is recovering very slowly. The trouble is that no one has any confidence in anything here and business is in a very bad way. The silver money has virtually disappeared and in its place we have nickel five, ten and twenty cent pieces and the fifties and sol pieces are of a mixture of silver and some base metal (probably nickel), and instead of being worth intrinsically what they represent they are worth about half that amount. We call this new money "calamina" (Spanish for corrugated iron), and it "rings" dead and turns yellow. It is decidedly "Mex," as we used to designate everything in the Philippines that wasn't "gold." American money was "gold," but the local currency was "Mex." A regular fellow was "gold" and an unprincipled one was "Mex." The army had a way of promoting soldiers to non-commissioned grades in the Philippines to encourage them to remain there. For example, a private at home could become a corporal by going to the Islands, but when he went home he reverted to private. A corporal at home might become a sergeant while on duty in the Islands, etc., etc., so that they used to—among the men at least—refer to grades as "Sergeant Gold" and "Sergeant Mex," and so on. So you'll understand me when I tell you that this money had a decidedly "Mex" appearance. Should you care for it, I can send you a collection and will be glad to do it. It is made at the Philadelphia Mint.

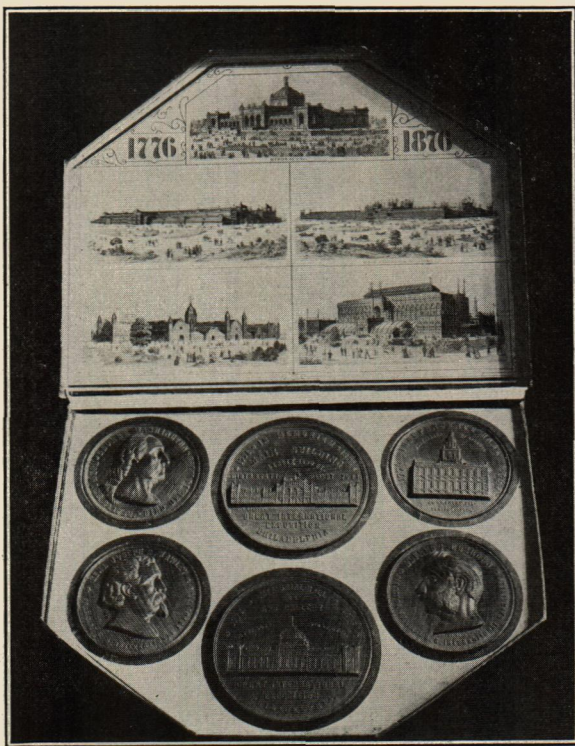
"When I first went to the Philippine Islands it had the most varied assortment of money I ever saw. That was before the American coinage for the Islands made its appearance. I have received change for a bill and have had Hongkong and Singapore dollars, Jap yens and Chinese taels. Mexican pesos were the most common of all, and occasionally there were Chilean pesos, Peruvian soles, Ecuadorian sucres, Colombian pesos—moneys of all

the Central American countries. And as for copper coins, these were even more varied. We used to get lots of British North Borneo pennies, and those of Labuan and the Dutch East Indies, and even disks of copper perfectly smooth but the size of the two-centavo piece I sent, were accepted as currency. Eventually, when they put in the new coinage, they took up all this junk and now it is never seen there, I believe."

THE 1876 WOODEN CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

During the last few months a few references have been made in this magazine to the series of wooden medals struck and sold at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. They were struck from dies on walnut or other hard wood and were representative specimens of the art of the medal of that period. They were placed in a cardboard box and sold to visitors to the exposition. It is doubtful if many sets in the original boxes are in existence after 50 years.

Charles J. Feldman, of Perth Amboy, N. J., a member of the A. N. A., is the owner of a set just as it was sold. He sends us a photograph of the set and box. The illustration is much reduced and some of the medals appear distorted in photographing. Mr. Feldman also sends descriptions of the medals, as follows:



The obverses:

No. 1. GEORGE WASHINGTON. BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732. DIED DEC. 14, 1799. Bust to right.

No. 2. GEN'L JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. PRESIDENT U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. Bust to right; beneath, in small type, PAT. JUNE 1, 1875.

No. 3. 1776. IN MEMORIAM. 1876. MAIN BUILDING. LENGTH 1880 FT. WIDTH 464 FT. HEIGHT 70 FT. GREAT INTERNATIONAL

EXPOSITION. PHILADELPHIA. View of main building; beneath, in small type, PAT. MAY 11, 75.

No. 4. 1776. MEMORIAL HALL OR ART GALLERY. 1876. 365 FT. LONG. 210 FT. WIDE. GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. PHILADELPHIA. View of Memorial Hall. Beneath, in small type, PAT. MAY 11, 1875.

No. 5. 1776. INDEPENDENCE HALL. 1876. BIRTHPLACE OF LIBERTY. COMMENCED 1729. FINISHED 1734. View of the building.

No. 6. ALFRED T. GOSHORN. DIRECTOR GENERAL U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. Bust to left. Beneath, in small type, PAT. JUNE 1, 1875.

The reverses:

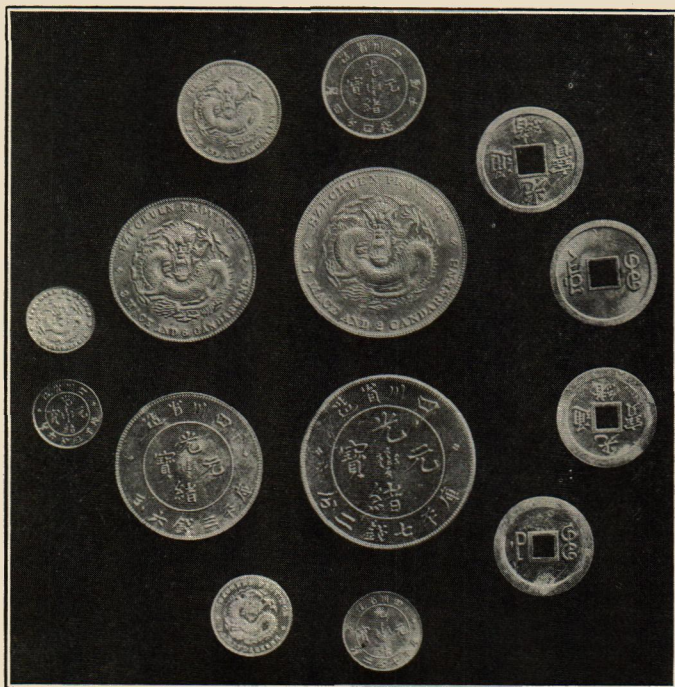
All read alike: "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. FAIRMOUNT PARK. PHILADELPHIA. 4TH OF JULY 1876."

The two larger medals in the center, showing the Main Building and Memorial Hall, are each 3 inches in diameter. The four others are each a trifle less than 2½ inches.

The box which holds these medals is made of cardboard and shows pictures of Memorial Hall, Machinery Hall, Main Exhibition Building, Agricultural Hall, and Horticultural Hall.

CHINESE COINS STRUCK ON PRESSES MADE IN NEW JERSEY.

In our November issue we mentioned the fact that the Ferracute Machine Company, Bridgeton, N. J., had furnished stamping presses for use in the Philadelphia Mint.



In a recent letter from the company it was pointed out that it has also furnished presses and equipment for coining to other countries and furnished us with a photograph from which the above illustration was made. Col-

lectors will immediately recognize these coins, even though the illustration is reduced. The coins were struck on presses manufactured by the company for the Chinese Government about twenty-five years ago.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN OUR PAPER MONEY PROPOSED.

For several years past proposals have been made to make changes in our paper money. It has been proposed to make all notes smaller in size, to make the series of portraits uniform with denominations, to abolish the \$2 note, and even to abolish the \$1, allowing the silver dollar to take its place. Now comes a suggestion to print the different denominations in distinguishing colors. The plan is outlined in the New York Times, as follows:

A suggestion that United States currency be printed in distinguishing colors, such as brown, green and purple, offered to the Treasury Department by E. S. Ullmann of New York City, has elicited a declaration from that department that the subject is "now receiving intensive study," and an intimation that some such plan may be adopted.

Mr. Ullmann wrote to Secretary Mellon that "it would be a great convenience and benefit to the public, especially banking and other institutions that handle large amounts of currency, if the various denominations were printed in separate distinctive colors, e. g., \$1 bills of green, as they are now; \$5 bills of brown, \$10 bills of purple, etc."

"In every walk of life," he said, "it would facilitate the sorting of currency amounts." "Also," he asserted, "for public use it would be easy to distinguish the various denominations by color when paying out money in the dark or in a dim light."

C. O. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, answered by saying that he had no doubt Mr. Ullmann would be "entirely satisfied with the conclusions finally reached by the department."

"The suggestion that you make," Mr. Dewey wrote, "has frequently been made to the department. Two objections to such procedure have been advanced: (1) It is difficult if not impossible to secure the necessary suitable colors, and (2) color in itself affords no protection against counterfeiting, and if used indicative of denomination the public generally might depend on color rather than on some other feature giving essential protection, such as a finely executed engraved portrait. There is a third factor which must be considered, and that is the advantage of using color as indicating kind."

NEW IRISH FREE STATE COINS TO BE EMBLEMATIC.

The Irish harp on one side and such Irish products as a salmon, hare, skillet and pig on the other will be the decorations on the new Free State coinage, it has been officially decided, and six sculptors have been invited to submit designs. Of the six, three will be Irishmen and the others an American, a Frenchman and an Italian. The new designs will undoubtedly meet much criticism, as when such emblems were first proposed they were attacked as having no historical or national significance. The emblems, however, will take the place of the head of King George, no change in the plans having been made in this respect as a result of the Imperial Conference.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

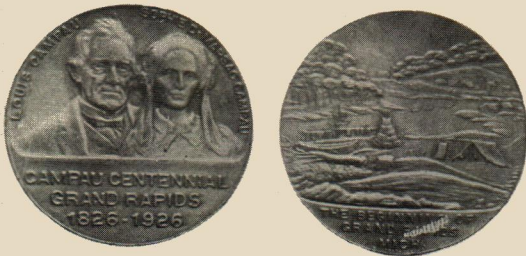
GOLD BASIS FOR BRAZIL PROPOSED.

Plans for financial reform in Brazil have been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies finance commission by a representative of the Government. The program envisages adoption of the gold standard and creation of a new monetary unit to be divided into 100 parts. The new unit would be called cruzeiro. All existing paper would be converted to a gold basis. It was unofficially calculated that a cruzeiro would be worth four times as much as the current milreis.—Wall Street Journal.

MEDAL FOR GRAND RAPIDS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Below is illustrated a medal recently issued in connection with the Campau Centennial celebration commemorating the founding of Grand Rapids, Mich. The celebration was held in that city September 23-26. A specimen has been presented to the A. N. A. collection by Benj. C. Porter, Jr., of Grand Rapids, an A. N. A. member.

On the obverse the medal has the busts of Louis Campau and his wife, Sophie DeMarsac Campau, who made the first permanent settlement on the banks of the Grand river in the fall of 1826. Mr. Campau was one of the pioneer fur traders in Western Michigan and was of French descent, as his name indicates.



The reverse shows a view from what is now the heart of Grand Rapids, at Campau Square, west or northwest out over the Grand river as it probably appeared about 1826.

The medals were sold at \$1 each and the purchaser was entitled to admission at the celebration recently held. They are struck in light bronze and are the size of illustration.

OKLAHOMA WANTS COMMEMORATIVE COIN.

Oklahoma doesn't propose to wait until it celebrates its one hundredth anniversary of admission to the United States, like a number of its sister States have done, to have a commemorative coin, but wants one this year, because it is twenty years old. The idea of such a coin has been suggested to Secretary Mellon by N. R. Graham, a Tulsa banker, according to the Tulsa Tribune.

Mr. Graham is president of the Oklahomans, Inc., a division of the State Chamber of Commerce through a national campaign. The memorial coin was suggested by him as a mark of progress which has been made by the forty-eighth State before "being old enough to vote."

"We are going to tell the world what a land of opportunity and progress Oklahoma is, and a peculiar thing about this campaign of advertising is that it will be conducted just as the Sooner State becomes 20 years old," Graham pointed out. He explained that he was going to get in touch with the officials of the State Historical Society here for the purpose of forwarding the memorial half dollar movement.

"A beautiful design embodying the historical high points of the State and its present position in the wealth of the nation can be prepared by an Oklahoma artist for both sides of the coin," he said.

COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 635,000; Quarter Eagles, 390,000.

Silver—Half Dollars (Oregon Trail), 80,055; Dimes, 7,500,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 8,784,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 20,721,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Peru—Silver, 170,000.

MEDAL FOR TERCENTENARY OF SALEM, MASS.

Salem, Mass., was settled by Roger Conant in 1626, and in commemoration of its tercentenary last year a medal was issued.



Upon the reverse is shown a sailing ship with the figure of Conant upon the shore. The medal was struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J. It is in light bronze and measures three inches in diameter.

A RARE JENNY LIND MEDAL.

Below we illustrate a Jenny Lind medal or token that is believed to be unpublished. It comes from John E. Morse, of Hadley, Mass., who states that he found it among a lot of copper coins and tokens recently purchased by him. It is not included in "The Jenny Lind Medals and Tokens," by Leonidas Westervelt, published by the American Numismatic Society in 1921.



Obverse—Head of Jenny Lind. In front of head, JENNY Back of head, LIND

Reverse—A swan standing on a branch of laurel. Above, NESCIT OCCASUM (Her star remains in the ascendant), the two words separated by a large star.

Bronze. 19 1/2 mm.

The swan, the emblem of song, pictured on the reverse has a very long, curving neck, which resembles a serpent. A similar design and inscription, but with a very different swan, appears on a larger gold medal presented to the Swedish Nightingale at one of her appearances in Vienna February 18, 1847.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The January, 1902, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contains the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens," by Dr. B. P. Wright; "Blunders of Device," by A. G. Heaton; "War Department Medals"; "The Destruction of Jerusalem"; "Hooper's Restrikes." In the department devoted to the A. N. A. the names of five applicants for membership are printed. The Secretary announces that during the last year 119 new members had been received. In Mr. Frey's "New York Notes" he records that the New York Stamp and Coin Company had dissolved partnership and that the business would be continued by David Proskey, the other member of the firm, Harlan P. Smith, retiring.

GOOD WORDS FROM A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

From far-off Australia, from one of our new subscribers, comes a letter telling of the good things he has found in *THE NUMISMATIST*. It is from James Hunt Deacon, of the Numismatic Section of the Art Gallery, Adelaide. He writes, in part, as follows:

"I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of those copies of *THE NUMISMATIST* that I have, to date, received. The articles on the American paper money are interesting, although we rarely see any American paper money out here, while American coins are just about as rarely seen. I was very interested in the articles on the new coin issues, and such information is valuable to one connected with a national collection so far from the Continent. I noticed the obituary notices of Albert Romer Frey and Robert Wallace McLachlan, both of whom were gentlemen of note in the numismatic world. Regarding the article of O. P. Eklund on the "Counters of Nuremberg," I am taking the liberty of writing to him personally and expressing my appreciation of the articles. Of the Bryan Number, I must also convey to you my interest. I was aware that specimens of this money existed, but until I read the article I was not aware that the issues were so prolific. Apart from the articles I have taken the liberty to comment upon, there are those very interesting paragraphs and pieces of poetry on coins which abounds in your publication. I can assure you that I shall look forward to the succeeding numbers with interest and hope, later, to be able to obtain some of the preceeding volumes."

SESQUI COINS NET THE EXPOSITION ABOUT \$125,000.

The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia closed its gates on November 30 last. Exposition officials announced that a profit of about \$125,000 had been realized on the sale of the commemorative coins. The unsold coins are reported to have been returned to the mint for melting. About 150,000 of the half dollars and 50,000 of the \$2.50 gold pieces were sold.

The coins were minted at the Philadelphia Mint in May, 1926. A million 50-cent pieces and 200,000 of the gold pieces were struck. The minting of the silver half dollars created a precedent, for it contained as a principal feature a relief portrait of President Coolidge, making the first time that the portrait of any living President has appeared on Government coins.

The designs of the coins was prepared by John R. Sinnock, engraver at the Philadelphia Mint. The design was approved by the Fine Arts Commission, to which all coin designs must be submitted. The coin also was approved by Secretary Mellon.

The first coin was struck by Mayor Kendrick on May 28, 1926, and the second was minted by E. J. Lafferty, City Purchasing Agent and vice-president of the Sesqui-Centennial. Immediately after the entire supply of coins had been minted they were distributed through the Federal Reserve Bank. Booths were erected in various sections of the Exposition grounds for the distribution of the commemorative pieces.

HOARD OF TURKISH GOLD COINS FOUND IN BULGARIA.

One stroke of the axe brought undreamed of wealth to the poor lumberjack, Assen Tscholakoff, says an Associated Press dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria. He felled a tree in the vicinity of Tschepscapare and was setting about to cut up the roots, when his axe struck a stone slab covered with Turkish inscriptions. With difficulty he turned over the slab. Underneath it he found a treasure trove of thousands of old Turkish gold pieces. The value of the treasure is estimated at about \$450,000. The gold coins date back to the 14th century.

News of the lumberman's find spread throughout the country like wild-fire and within a few hours the natives were out in numbers with axes and shovels.

The authorities found it necessary to dispatch a posse of gendarmes to restrain them.

BELGIUM TO HAVE NEW SILVER COINAGE.

Information has been received by New York banks of a decree by the Belgian Government authorizing its treasury to mint silver coins up to 800,000,000 francs. Paper francs now in circulation are to be canceled against the issue of silver coins. The silver coinage is expected to consist of one and five belga denominations, the belga being the equivalent of five francs, or approximately 13.90 cents. The new decree is part of the stabilization plan, under which Belgium recently returned to the gold standard.

Silver coinage in Belgium, as in most of the other Continental countries, was suspended in the war, when it was found more profitable to melt down the coins then in circulation, and sell the silver in the world markets. The present operation also will be profitable, as the new coins will not contain their face value in silver. The difference is expected to be sufficient at least to pay for the silver metal acquired.

PICKS UP QUANTITY OF P.-P. COINS.

Although issued less than twelve years ago, all the Panama-Pacific commemorative coins have become very scarce and for the last few years have been constantly advancing in price. To be able to buy any of the coins in quantities now is so unusual that it may be worth recording that C. H. Rembold, of Cincinnati, writes us that in November he picked up 20 of the half dollars, 25 gold dollars and 18 quarter eagles, all in one lot.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

In days of old some gold coins bore quite aristocratic names
That pleased the fancy of the cavaliers and of the courtly dames.
Thus there was the angel and the noble, also the louis d'or,
While the albertin and carolin were two of many more.
But despite their patrician titles, I feel sure 'tis safe to say
The plebeian scramble for the gold was no different than today.

THEODORE J. VENN.

KANE MEDAL CONFERRED ON LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BYRD.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia has conferred upon Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd, first to fly to the North Pole, the Elisha Kent Kane medal. The presentation was made at a reception and dinner by the society in the explorer's honor, at the Bellevue-Stratford December 15. Other Arctic and Antarctic explorers already have received this honor from the society, among them Peary, Shackleton and Scott.

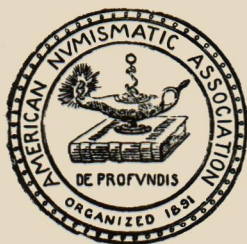
WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT THE NUMISMATIST.

In renewing for 1927, one of our subscribers in the Government service in New Orleans writes as follows:

"You may with safety consider me a permanent subscriber. As a matter of fact, I would not be without THE NUMISMATIST under any circumstances, as your magazine is indispensable to any coin collector."

HOARD OF MINOR COINS FOUND IN SWEDEN.

In the city of Jonkoping, Province of Jonkoping, Sweden, a find of 120 minor silver coins of the thirteenth century is reported. A similar hoard was found in 1882 in the wall of Oggestorp Church, containing 3,160 coins.
—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

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BRANDON, BASIL—California—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
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BURMEISTER, L. A., JR.—Minnesota, Wisconsin—1151 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—88 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
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KUSTERER, LEONARD—Connecticut—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
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LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
LAWLESS, ELMER—Illinois—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.
RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
SCHIRMER, G.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.
STOVALL, O. P.—Tennessee, Kentucky—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—Omaha, Neb.
WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1927.

- 3091 Otto G. Jensen, 1507 East Market Street, Logansport, Ind.
- 3092 Henry E. Clafin, 1164 Washington Street, North Abington, Mass.
- 3093 Arthur C. Parker, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.
- 3094 G. W. Burge, Care Big Four Station, Middletown, Ohio.
- 3095 W. E. Booker, D. D. S., 390 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
- 3096 Elman Tremper, 67 Elmendorf Street, Kingston, N. Y.
- 3097 Richard Hardaway, 1008 Maxwell Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
- 3098 George H. Crumb, P. O. Box 1049, Charleston, West Va.
- 3099 Charles C. De Selms, 12 Geary Street, Room 206, San Francisco, Cal.
- 3100 Paul D. Wisdom, 733 North Water Street, Wichita, Kans.
- 3101 Paul H. Ginther, New Holland, Ill.
- 3102 Robert W. Lewis, 73 Hill Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 3103 Harry H. White, Hoosick, N. Y.
- 3104 Luther M. Keith, 246 Grove Street, Putnam, Conn.
- 3105 Ernest W. Worden, 8616 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 3106 Frank J. Saco, 735 45th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 3107 Harry W. Greenleaf, 15 Foundry Street, Belleville, Ont., Can.
- 3108 G. S. Dawkins, 224 John Street, Belleville, Ont., Can.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 15, 1926. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1927, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Fred F. Grasser (Silver Coins), 1203 South Main Street, Belvidere, Ill.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Elver M. Slade (General), Wood Street, Pottersville, Mass.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Dwight P. Spencer (Medallic Art), 297 East Willis Street, Detroit, Mich.	Howard R. Newcomb Edward A. Hoare
S. M. Spink (English Coins and Medals), 17-18 Piccadilly, London, England	Harry T. Wilson Alden S. Boyer
Lloyd Frutchey, Jr. (United States Coins), Duke University, Durham, N. C.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Walter L. Schlegel (Gold Coins), 3839 Alta Vista Terrace, Chicago, Ill.	L. Josephson H. A. Sternberg
Prof. Herman C. Nordlie (American Coins), 503 Sixth Street South, Moorhead, Minn.	Carl A. Johnson Oscar M. Flaten
Louis Schulman (General), 1433 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio	Chris H. Rembold Harry T. Wilson
Frank Sarnecki (General), 943 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer Lawless Harry T. Wilson
E. T. Willis (Large United States Cents), 542 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.	Moritz Wormser H. F. Vollmer
Miss C. Elizabeth Wismer (Paper Money), P. O. Box 232, Hatfield, Pa.	D. C. Wismer Harry T. Wilson
Robert Schenk (United States and Territorial Gold), Aetna & Vesper Sts., care Water Warehouse, Van Nuys, Cal.	Charles Markus H. T. Wilson
M. A. Visco (General), 849 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer Lawless Harry T. Wilson
John M. Richardson (Colonial Coins and Bills), 154 California Street, Stratford, Conn.	D. C. Wismer Harry T. Wilson
Harold R. Seawright (United States), School Street, R. D. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson

I have been informed of the death of Mr. Edward C. Bayha, Wheeling, West Va.

Changes of Address.

Louis Goodman, from 1355 Taylor Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 545 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

W. E. Bixler, from 904 Ninth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa., to 1218 Eighth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

William Kraft, from 2641 Howard Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 979 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. D. Ashley, from 622 East Ninth Street, Gibson City, Ill., to 253 South Park Street, Decatur, Ill.

Archibald Firestone, from 240 Union Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to 150 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Henry W. Bearden, from Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to R. D. 5, Shelbyville, Ky.

Edward Kurtz, from Atlantic Hotel, Berlin, Md., to The Gables, Ocean City, Md.

Maj. Gen. Walter McCaw, from War Department, Washington, D. C., to Woodstock, Ulster Co., New York.

James B. Brown, from 424 North Main Street, Wichita, Kan., to 119 North Grove Street, Wichita, Kan.

Franklin O. Condon, from 17 Van Buren Street, Baldwin, N. Y., to 215 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Fred E. Merritt, from 216 East 26th Street, New York, N. Y., to 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank L. Swanstrom, from 817 Lewis Street, De Kalb, Ill., to P. O. Box 1617, Rockford, Ill.

Paul L. Summers, from R. F. D. (A) 30 B, Plainview, Texas, to 1012 West Ninth Street, Plainview, Texas.

H. S. Switzer, from P. O. Box 854, Beaumont, Texas, to 2385 Victoria Street, Beaumont, Texas.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

GREETINGS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

To The Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Again I greet you with the spirit of Christmas and the compliments of the New Year. May the one be merry and the other happy; may you each and every one be blessed with a full share of prosperity and a clear vision to see the bright side of life—this throughout the long year ahead and each succeeding year. May you encounter few detours along life's highway as you journey, and it is my wish that our paths may cross more often; and at these crossings may we stop long enough to extend a fraternal hand of friendly numismatic fellowship. I also wish to thank all of our loyal members for the whole-hearted support they have given our organization—thank them all for their confidence placed in me. Also for the honor to serve you as your General Secretary for these four terms of office.

With my kindest regards, sincerely,

Chicago, Ill., December 18, 1926.

HARRY T. WILSON,
General Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

It gives me great pleasure to announce the appointment of the following Legislative Committee, Federal Department of Numismatics:

Dr. J. M. Henderson, chairman, Columbus, Ohio.

Hon. William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.

Hon. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, Ohio.

With such a committee to work on this important and much-needed Department of Numismatics, the Association is assured that something is going to be done, and while all that is desired may not be accomplished this year, we will at least be on our way with a good start.

H. H. YAWGER, President.

Indiana, Pa., December 16.

We Come and We Go.

We come and we go. And by the evidence as presented in the report of the General Secretary at the recent convention, apparently we go.

The membership list was above three thousand; the total members numbered less than one thousand.

The report for the year reads: "Delinquent members, 96; resigning members, 34," making a total of one hundred and thirty who have fallen by the wayside.

Ten per cent. of our members were delinquent; and the dues are only one dollar a year. Four per cent. resigned, and they once were flushed with enthusiasm at being affiliated with us on the common ground of mutual interest.

Our problem is not the medal to be issued as an award for the best exhibition at a convention or the best article in *THE NUMISMATIST*, but how to retain members in our Association.

Don't for a moment entertain the thought that all these delinquent and these resigning members were influenced entirely by monetary considerations. Realize that they once were full fledged, enthusiastic members, and that most likely their present attitude is caused by waning interest.

Let us first conclude that our efforts result in giving all for which a beginner would ask before we decide that our delinquent members are at fault.

Remember that they once were interested enough to respond to an invitation to membership; they may have been but slightly interested, nevertheless they joined us. We should profit by the experience and plan for the future.

The annual report shows that we have about two thousand dollars in the treasury. There is only one use to which that should be put, and that is to make our beloved *THE NUMISMATIST* a bigger, better, more diversified, and more enlightening magazine. It is a good magazine now, but with additional funds at the disposal of the editor, no doubt it can be improved upon.

It should be sufficient reward for anyone to be accorded the privilege of exhibiting his collection to the critical eye and discerning judgment of his associate members and to revel in the admiring glances and envious expressions of the public present at our annual conventions.

The members who cannot attend a convention should be considered. The one who lives in the smaller towns, where he is the only collector, should be encouraged and helped. And he can be encouraged and helped and his interest sustained only through the pages of *THE NUMISMATIST* as it comes to him every month.

The isolated collector is not much interested in an award medal, nor is he concerned about who shall get it; he wants something for himself, and he is entitled to it.

Now, do we as an Association function up to his expectations? Do we give him all that he wants? If not, wherein do we fail?

Every organization, in order to be successful, must have a common objective. We have one. Ours is the dissemination of numismatic knowledge.

Gentlemen, that is our problem.

Remember that we are an organization that inspires to life membership at the price of fifty dollars per inspiration, so don't discount too much our ability to do things.

What is your suggestion?

M. P. CAREY.

Los Angeles, Calif.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ELECTS FIRST FELLOW.

The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society at its November meeting elected Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C., of Vancouver, B. C., a fellow of the Society. This is the first honor the Society has bestowed in recognition of numismatic research. The letter acquainting Mr. Reid of his election stated that it was in recognition of his scholarly research along the lines of Pacific Coast numismatics, which resulted in the publication of his book entitled "The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster." It further stated that

his book was a direct contribution to Pacific Coast numismatics and history, which it is the aim of the Society to foster and disseminate.

Due to the action of the Society in electing fellows, the membership is now divided as follows: Honorary members, fellows, active members and non-resident members. Fellows will be elected only for research work and for work of value to the science as may be determined from time to time by the Society.

H. L. H.

COIN WEEK, FEBRUARY 14 TO 19, 1927.

As announced in the December issue of THE NUMISMATIST, Coin Week will be the week of February 14 to 19, 1927.

I have received several letters from members advising that they would make exhibits during Coin Week, and while fully appreciating the fact that to make an exhibit means considerable time and work, at the same time there is a lot of fun in showing off what you have and it may do the coins good to get out of their cases and see what is going on. So come along and join the crowd and have some sort of a coin exhibit in every town and city where there is a member of the good old A. N. A.

H. H. YAWGER, President.

Indiana, Pa., December 16.

THE BENNINGTON-VERMONT HALF DOLLAR.

The Bennington-Vermont half dollar, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the creation of the independent State of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington, is said to be ready for distribution. The coin is dated 1927. In our October issue, page 572, we illustrated the proposed coin, which was taken from a circular issued by the commission having charge of the sale of the coins. The illustration was evidently from the models of the sculptor. The obverse contained the head of Ira Allen, founder of Vermont, while the reverse had a full-length figure of a catamount, both with appropriate inscriptions.

Press dispatches within the past month state that the obverse of the coin will contain the head of Ira Allen, and the reverse a reproduction of a monument commemorating the Battle of Bennington. If the press dispatches are correct, and they probably are, the original design of the reverse with the catamount has been discarded and a new design with a monument substituted. Charles Keck, of New York, is said to be the designer of the coin.

CURATOR LANGE URGES COIN COLLECTING.

In a recent issue of the Dearborn Independent, Paul M. Lange, Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A., has an article, "Coin Collecting—A Neglected Hobby," in which he points out the advantages of coin collecting as compared with stamp collecting, and also mentions several series of coins that will prove interesting to a collector.

LOUIS F. DE COU DEAD.

Louis F. De Cou, 843 North State Street, Chicago, Ill., died last July in a Chicago hospital. He was a member of the A. N. A. and the Chicago Coin Club and was a regular attendant at the meetings of the club.

MOTHER OF B. MAX MEHL DEAD.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Mehl's mother, which occurred in December. Her home was in Fort Worth.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AND IT MAY CONCERN YOU.

The practice of a very considerable number of A. N. A. members delaying the payment of dues and subscriptions to *THE NUMISMATIST* until well into the year has brought about a condition that calls for action.

All A. N. A. memberships and subscriptions to *The Numismatist* expire at the end of the calendar year, and in December of each year the General Secretary sends bills to all members covering indebtedness for these two items for the following year.

By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 1.—“The dues of this Association shall be \$1.00 a year, payable to the General Secretary in advance on January 1 of each year.”

By-Laws, Art. VI, Sec. 4.—“The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance.”

These two sections of the by-laws obligate every member to pay his indebtedness in advance. As a matter of fact, about half the membership pay promptly upon receipt of bill. The other half delay payment for one to six months, and a small percentage overlook the matter entirely. In order that members may keep their files of *THE NUMISMATIST* complete, the magazine is sent to all as long as there is a reasonable prospect of renewal. This constitutes a considerable item of expense in cases where members do not eventually renew.

Beginning with January 1, 1927, a different policy has been inaugurated.

By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 3.—“Any member who fails to pay his dues before February 1 in any year shall be liable to suspension.”

At the recent Washington Convention (See Proceedings, page 555, October, 1926, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, it was decided that after the April issue is sent the names of all members who have not paid subscriptions by April 1 will be taken from the mailing list. Those renewing subscriptions after that date who desire the back numbers they have not received

WILL BE CHARGED FOR POSTAGE,

WHICH WILL BE FIVE CENTS FOR EACH COPY.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Society's Museum, November 20, 1926. The regular fall meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum on Saturday, November 20th, 1926, President Newell presiding. The meeting was called to order at 3.11 P. M. Present: Messrs. Newell, Gillingham, Reilly, Wood, Noe, Belden, Beatty, Hoyt Miller, Elliott Smith, Rudetsky, H. Weil, Juszko, Langdon, Butler and Colonel Fall's.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary follows:

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Society: In reporting on work since the Spring meeting it is necessary to bear in mind that the summer is the fallow portion of the year; that during this season the regular vacations occur, and that for our small staff the absence of any one of our number imposes a burden on those that remain. This year we had another adjustment to make through the resignation of Miss Earle, who for six years has so faithfully and efficiently handled the details of our publications.

During the summer interval, however, there has been a noticeably increased interest in the work and objects of our Museum, especially on the part of those we have so long been trying to attract—college students. Students at the Columbia University Summer School came to our building, often in large groups. Since the opening of the present academic year, one of the professors at New York University has assigned to members of his classes the looking up of coins which they might find here on exhibition. Teachers of the classics seem to appreciate the advantages of our collection much more than the teachers of American history; but with the awakening interest in mediaeval studies, the riches to be drawn from the coinages of this period may be expected to attract in this field also.

In the second of the lecture trips taken by your Secretary, under the auspices of the American Institute of Archaeology, as part of his vacation, it was gratifying to find in a number of the smaller colleges fairly creditable collections of coins and a very laudable appreciation of their importance. Last April we had a word from Professor Andrews about his class at Cornell. Since then I have learned of two other universities which anticipate offering courses in ancient coins. One of our members, in a mid-western city, has established a precedent which is hopeful. To a professor in one of the neighboring universities he sent a collection of 100 dinariae which were to be offered to students at cost. It is pleasant to learn that the first hundred were quickly absorbed and a second lot sent for.

The Far Eastern section of our Cabinet is made available to Orientalists through the membership of several of our number in the active Oriental Club of this city.

In the modern field our medals have caught the attention of visitors through their aesthetic appeal when the historical element of the coins had failed to touch them.

With the contacts that we have already made, it is not too much to hope for a steady growth and a fuller appreciation of our efforts for the future. Our enrollment at the present time is as follows: Honorary Fellows, 26; Corresponding Members, 42; Fellows (Life 92, Annual 47), 139; Associate (Life 29, Annual 323), 352. Total 559.

In the matter of publications, three monographs have been issued since the April Meeting. The first of these, Mrs. Brett's "Four Medallions From the Arras Hoard," has been reviewed in the French periodical, *Arethuse*, with warm praise. The second was a study of "The Earliest Coins of Norway," by the Librarian of the British Numismatic Society, Mr. H. Alexander Parsons. This has not yet been received, so far as I can learn. The third was Mr. Newell's "Unpublished Coins of Eastern Dynasts." The fourth volume will be ready for issue within a few weeks, Mr. Gillingham's "Spanish Orders of Chivalry Decorations of Honour." This is to have four color plates and thirty-six half-tone-plates, and will supplement the other two publications in this field which have done so much to strengthen the interest in this section of our collection.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

The Curator then made the following report:

Since its last meeting the Society has embarked on a new policy which we hope will be productive of very beneficial results. In September we sent out our first traveling exhibit of coins, consisting of "a comprehensive arrangement to illustrate the development of coinage from its inception to the present day," to quote the title of the main display card. This exhibit is similar to the one on view here in the first six cases, but smaller. It is arranged by centuries (26 in all) ten coins to a century or row (260 coins in all), with main headings, descriptive century placards, and short individual labels under each coin. All were sent out in a box with instructions and photographs to show arrangement and lay-out.

This was exhibited in Worcester in October and is now being shown in Indianapolis. It will then go to various art museums in different cities throughout the country. The schedule has not been wholly completed, but it will go to museums in the following cities during 1927: Rochester, Dayton, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Buffalo and Baltimore.

It is too early as yet to make much of any comment except to say that the two museums that have received it so far have been most enthusiastic concerning its appearance and make-up. The Worcester Art Museum has ordered photographs of the coins for their files.

Since the Spring Meeting the Curator has attended the convention of the Museum Association, held here in New York in April, and the convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in Washington in September.

As near as one can make month-by-month or year-by-year comparisons, it can be safely stated that the number of interested visitors asking to see certain things, or desiring specific information or help on numismatic or related lines, has been on the increase. This applies as well to correspondence.

The growth of the Cabinet this year has been remarkable. As reported at the April meeting, the accessions for the first three and a half months of this year was 2,067, as against 336 for the same period of the year before. Since the April meeting we have received 6,125 pieces, against 2,698 pieces for the corresponding period last year, making a total so far for 1926 of 8,192 pieces, as against 3,743 pieces covering the same period in 1925. Four years only have surpassed this total.

The detailed enumeration is as follows: Coins and tokens, 5,546; medals and decorations, 457; pieces of paper money, 57; encased stamps, 15; reproductions of coins, 45; coin weights, 5. Total, 6,125.

The detailed account of the more specific donations is generally reserved for the Annual Report, but mention of some of the more outstanding accessions and their donors should certainly be included now.

During the summer there was turned over to us, on deposit, the D. O. Mills collection of coins found in Egypt and formed by a Mr. Farman, comprising 3,355 pieces.

From S. W. Adler came a collection of 973 Chinese pieces, all on silk mounts, that originally was brought to this country by one of the Chinese Commissioners to the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. It has been packed away ever since.

From Alfred S. Tuttle came a collection of about 700 United States and foreign coins and medals. This collection had ceased to interest him, so he turned it over to us as the most logical place to give it.

We received from Charles N. Schmall over 200 coins and medals that he thought should be represented in our Cabinet.

Messrs. Newell, Gillingham, Powell and Firestone have continuously borne us and our needs in mind by frequent gifts of interesting and desirable pieces.

An interesting purchase from the last Wilson sale is an Indian Peace Medal, of the "hungry wolf" type, composed of two hollow shells fastened together, a practice not uncommon in the making of some medals of this period. Without exhaustively looking into the matter, this piece, made in this manner, is unrecorded; yet at the sale it brought less than a similar piece in solid metal that has no claim to any great rarity.

In closing, I wish to state that already our first Christmas donation to the Cabinet has been received.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Mr. Gillingham, as Treasurer, reported informally, giving the balances in each account and explaining certain of the items. A recent anonymous gift of \$250 was reported.

Responding to the call for reports of committees, Mr. Langdon spoke of his activities in endeavoring to stimulate an interest in modern medals and of his difficulty in finding medals by American artists that could be purchased.

Mr. Elliott Smith reported briefly as chairman of the United States Coin Committee, and Mr. Gillingham, on behalf of the Committee on Medals and Decorations, cited the gift of Colonel Falls to the Cabinet and Library. A motion of thanks to Colonel Falls was offered and carried.

Under old business, an amendment to the by-laws, providing that the Curator may, upon recommendation of the Council, be elected an officer of the Society, was passed.

An amendment regarding the secretary to the Council, proposed by Mr. Belden, was, after discussion, defeated.

A further amendment, slightly changing the wording of Chapter II, Section 2, of the by-laws, was carried.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 133rd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill on August 25th, 1926, at 8 P. M., at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, Cal. The following members were present: Messrs. Rosborough, Turrill, Hansen, Goldsmith, Hill, Gallardo, Mohr, Kraft, Rausch, Schubert. Guests: Messrs. Wernstrom, Simpson and Dean.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Two interesting articles regarding our honorary president, Farran Zerbe, were read. The articles were contained in the Tyrone (Pa.) Daily Herald, August 14, 1926, and the Saturday Evening Post, August 14, 1926.

Mr. Goldsmith made an exhibit of 1876 Centennial medals.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, Mr. E. R. Wernstrom was elected to membership in the Society.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 134th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill on September 29th, 1926, at 8 P. M. at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, Cal. The following members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Hansen, Goldsmith, Hill, Gallardo, Mohr, Kraft, Rausch, Schubert, Wernstrom, Brandon, Goodman, Sherow, Hertzberg and Twitchell. Guests: Messrs. Simpson and Jacobson.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Turrill: Convention medal, A. N. A. 1926; Boston Numismatic Association membership button; Medal of Award, Centennial Exposition, 1876; H. D. Cogswell medal, 1865; medal, Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight; nickel medal, Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, 1926.

Mr. Sherow: Augustus Humbert octagonal \$50 gold slug, 1851.

Mr. Goodman: 500 piasters, Egypt, 1293 A. H., gold; 10 scudi, Papal States, Pope Gregory XIV, 1838, gold.

Mr. Goldsmith: Turkish bills of various denominations.

The Secretary read current topics.

The meeting adjourned after a successful auction.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 135th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill on October 27, 1926, at 8 P. M., at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, Cal. The following members were present: Messrs. Goodman, Turrill, Hansen, Hertzberg, Mohr, Gallardo, Wernstrom, Kraft, Sherow, Brandon, Hill, Goldsmith, Schubert and Rausch. Guests: Messrs. Simpson and Jacobson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Goodman: 100 francs gold, France, 1901; 5 pounds gold, England 1902.

Mr. Turrill: A copy of the new volume by R. L. Reid, K. C., entitled, "The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster."

Mr. Hill: Chinese silver.

The Secretary was instructed to send a letter of condolence to our Honorary President, Farran Zerbe, whose mother had recently passed away.

Mr. Goodman read a paper on the coinage of Hawaii, which was illustrated by specimens from Mr. Turrill's collection. Mr. Hill also furnished an exhibit of Hawaiian plantation tokens.

On motion made, seconded and carried, it was decided to change the dates of the November and December meetings to the 17th and the 15th, respectively.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, Mr. John M. Simpson was elected to membership in the Society.

The meeting adjourned after an auction.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 136th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill, November 18, 1926, 8 P. M., at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, Cal. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Rosborough, Goodman, Gallardo, Sherow, Simpson, Hansen, Turrill, Goldsmith, Schubert, Hill, Kraft and Wernstrom. Guests: Messrs. Jacobson and Best.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Goldsmith: 1812 half dollar struck over 1811.

Mr. Jacobson: Russia, 15 rouble imperial gold, 1897; 7½ rouble imperial gold, 1897; 10 rouble gold, 1904; 5 rouble gold, 1903.

Mr. Hill: Set of Russian Soviet silver and a set of silver coins from Red Mongolia.

The Secretary outlined a plan for the Society to vote upon, namely, the establishment of a new class of members to be known as Fellows, to be elected from time to time by the Society in recognition of research work in numismatics and such other work for the science as may seem worthy of recognition by the Society. It meant also a change in membership classification as follows: (1) Honorary, (2) Fellows, (3) Active, (4) Non-resident. On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the plan was adopted.

On motion, made, seconded and carried, Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C., of Vancouver, B. C., was elected the first Fellow of the Society in recognition of his valuable research work resulting in the publishing of his book entitled "The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster."

Current topics were read.

An interesting auction followed.

The meeting adjourned at 11 P. M.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the first of the season, was held by invitation of Mr. Walter Wood at his residence, 1620 Locust Street, on Monday, November 22, 1926, at 8.15 o'clock. Present, twenty-five members and guests. The President, Mr. David Milne, in the chair.

The minutes of the meetings of April 26th and October 12th, 1926, were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report for the interval since April and the report of the Curator of Numismatics, which covered the accessions since spring, showing 18 notes and 92 coins, medals, etc., as having been added to the collection of the Society, were unanimously adopted.

Other committees' and officers' reports were received and approved.

The Curator of Numismatics called particular attention to the beautiful plaques and medals shown, some of the most notable being: Delaware River Bridge, plaque; Herbert C. Hoover, medal; Tercentennial of Manhattan, medal; Cardinal Mercier, medal; Cardinal Mercier, plaque; Albert and Elizabeth of Belgium, two medals; Assistance to Orphans, plaque.

After routine business was disposed of Mr. Edward Warwick read a very interesting paper on "Costume in Western Europe in the Sixteenth Century,"

illustrated with lantern slides, on conclusion of which the paper was discussed.

On motion the meeting adjourned and a bountiful collation was served to the members and guests.—ERNEST SPOFFORD, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 29, 1926. The Society met and dined at the Hotel Bellevue. Present: President Gifford in the chair and Messrs. Tilden, Ackerman, Boyle, Comstock, Stafford, J. H. Storer, Malcolm Storer, C. W. Morse, Faelten, Wheeler, Shepardson, H. O. Brown, Davis and Pond. Present as guest, Mr. C. C. Doring.

President Gifford told of correspondence with the War Department about the Soldiers' Medal proposed to be awarded to soldiers for brave deeds in times of peace, and of progress towards the establishment of this medal.

Mr. Faelten spoke at length on the American Numismatic Association Convention in Washington.

It was voted to adjourn and the rest of the evening was devoted to the exhibits and to general discussion.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Morse: The Oregon Trail half dollar.

Mr. Gifford: Bryan dollar in babbitt metal (Zerbe No. 71).

Mr. Tilden: Various store cards: Novelty Check Co., North Attleboro, "good for 90c.," 1879; Apollo Gardens (Boston), with reverse R. Chamberlain, Norfolk, Va., 1862; Learned & Co., Boston; George Fera, Boston; Providence Institution for Savings, Providence, R. I.; Jameson & Valentine, Boston.

Mr. Pond: Very rare uniface essay, obverse of 5-franc piece of Marie Louise of Parma, 181-, in silver.

Mr. Comstock: Thebes stater with Boeotian shield and vase, also tetradrachm of Locris Opontii.

Mr. Wheeler: Gnostic gem engraved on green jasper, showing the god Abraxis with cabalistic inscriptions on reverse, circa 150 A. D.—SHEPARD POND, Secretary, 258 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting of October 21, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hack, Helfrich, Hoare, Hughes, Hutchinson, Powell, Rapp and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Watson: 17 crown weights, English, French and Chinese; collection of Chinese cash, 75 per cent. of entire issue 618 A. D. to date or from Emperor Kao-Tsv to the Republic.

Mr. Helfrich: \$2 1891 silver certificate; \$2 1896 silver certificate.

Mr. Rapp: Oregon Trail half dollar.

Mr. Allen: 1852 ½ cent.

Meeting of November 4, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Dworkowski, Grinnell, Green, Hoare, Helfrich, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hack, Newcomb, Rapp, Spencer (new member), Powell and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Watson: Lead hat money of Penang, Straits Settlements.

Mr. Dworkowski: Germany, 3 mark, 1925; new silver of 1925-26; Belgium, 5 francs, 1873, uncirculated; 5 francs, 1848-1849; set new Poland coins; set new Dantzie coins.

Mr. Spencer: Collection of rare medals and plaques.

Mr. Hack: Large collection of Roman silver and bronze; 200 pieces of Imperial Rome.

Meeting of November 18, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Camp, Grinnell, Dworkowski, Ditzel (new member), Hoare, Helfrich, Hughes, Hutchinson, Powell and Rapp.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Allen: Thaler klippe of 1598 of John George II, Grand Duke of Saxony; collection of war pennies.

Mr. Camp: Broken bank bills.

Mr. Dworkowski: Shilling, Elizabeth, 1562; Poland, Bishop Dynar, 1400; 3 grosze, Sig. I and III, 1519 and 1595; 3 grosze of Riga, 1690; 5 zloty, 1837, Prussian Poland; 6 grosze John III, 1682.

Mr. Rapp: Oldenburg medal; religious medals of Mexico.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Discussing the question, "What Are the Seven Wonders of Pennsylvania?" in the Philadelphia Bulletin, Frank H. Stewart, a member of the A. N. A., says that the First United States Mint is entitled to be considered as one of the seven. He says:

"The first United States Mint was the first public building erected by authority of Congress, which left its establishment to the wisdom of Washington, who took a deep interest in it and was assisted by Jefferson, Hamilton and Rittenhouse and later by other patriots like Dr. Rush and Dr. Boudinot.

"It was probably the first publicly owned building to fly the American flag. It was also probably the first and longest user of anthracite coal in Philadelphia, if not in America, and probably the first Federal building to use a steam engine. The first United States gold, silver and copper coins were struck within its sturdy walls and the very first of all of them were coined from silver deposited by Washington.

"It was the sole United States Mint during its operations from 1792 to 1832 and nearly all of the rare coins of the United States were struck within it. Its coins materially helped to make the eagle our national emblem and caused the eventual disappearance of a dozen different kinds of currency, principally foreign, and enabled America to get on a sound financial basis.

"The act of Congress establishing the first Mint of the United States also established our decimal system of accounting in the neatest way possible without causing any rumpus among politicians, statesmen or business men. If it had not been for our first Mint we might be still using the unwieldy system of pounds, shillings and pence of the colonial period. The first Mint of the United States is historically important."

TO J. A.

"English Copper Coins."

If you would not your candle dim
By writing under a pseudonym,
Wormser, Markus, Zerbe and Flint
Would then be stars of lesser glint.
So do come out and sign your name
That grace it may the Hall of Fame.
But you must further qualify
By telling what two bob will buy
In Pelton's Pub on Rotten Row,
Path beaten not by you, I know.

"2719."

THE GLOBE TROTTERS OFF AGAIN.

Information recently received from Rochester is to the effect that George J. Bauer and George A. Gillette are booked to sail January 5 for Northern Africa, which they will cross from Algeria to Tunis, thence to Sicily. They expect to visit the extensive Roman ruins of Timgad, the largest in existence, also ancient Constantine and the ruins of ancient Carthage, Syracuse and Girgenti. We are without information as to the motive of the trip, but we venture to say they will obtain nothing finer in Roman first bronzes than Mr. Bauer had on exhibition at the Washington convention of the A. N. A.

PAPER MONEY TO BE STRONGER.

"The Bureau of Standards announces new paper for currency that will make money twice as strong as that used now," said a Federal bank official recently.

CIVIL WAR TOKENS AND TRADESMENS CARDS.

On July 17th, 1862, President Lincoln approved an act to establish and issue fractional currency, called Postage Currency, in denominations of 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c. This was the first fractional paper currency issued by the United States since the establishment of the Government in 1789.

By the time some of the Postage Currency came into circulation the demand for small currency developed to such an extent that storekeepers and merchants of all kinds had started to issue their promises to pay in denominations from 1c. to 75c., in many thousands of varieties, to supply the demand for small change. The shortage of cents was due to the hoarding of metal coins.

During this period cents of the United States, which at that time were composed of nickel and supplied by the exchange offices and brokers, who had gathered them up, sold at a 20 per cent. premium in any kind of money. That caused the die sinkers and medalists to start the coinage of copper tokens, in hundreds of varieties, for the convenience of trade. These tokens generally had some patriotic device or expression, such as "Army and Navy," "Union Forever," "Millions for Defense, Not One Cent for Tribute," etc. Some had Indian heads on the obverse, similar to those on the United States cent of the period, with "NOT ONE CENT" on the reverse, but used as a cent.

D. C. W.

TEN DEFINITIONS OF "WHAT IS MONEY?"

The following definitions of "What Is Money" were recently printed in the San Francisco Chronicle. They are by no means new, but they are not at all bad:

- 1—Bait for the matrimonial hook.
- 2—The most effective substitute for brains.
- 3—The most difficult root to cultivate.
- 4—That which women look for while men sleep.
- 5—Money is the loudest sound in the voice of life.
- 6—What the rich don't need and the poor don't get.
- 7—A curse to some that have it and a curse to all that haven't it.
- 8—The one thing that makes crooked things look straight and straight things look crooked.
- 9—That which speaks a language we all can understand.
- 10—A provider for everything but happiness—a passport to every place but heaven.

FASHION IN COINS.

The United States Mints are humming to provide all the coins needed by the American people for the holiday buying season. Every year the demand for coins becomes larger during the last two months, but falls off after the start of the new year.

Almost every year is marked by an impressive demand for one certain coin. In 1925 the people seemingly could not get enough quarters. This year officials of the mints find they want dimes. In October the mints struck off 9,004,000 dimes, as compared with 3,698,000 dimes during the same month in 1925. Only half as many quarters were minted during last October as in the same month of 1925. Thus does the fashion in coins change!—American Bankers' Association Magazine.

ROMAN COINS UNEARTHED IN FRANCE.

Several vases filled with coins of the Roman Empire are said to have been unearthed recently near Viviers, France. The coins are said to be in a splendid state of preservation. They were issued from about 400 to 525 A. D. and bear portraits of Emperors Theodore the Young, Justin the Great and Justin the Shepherd.

In the Past Twelve Months

I have handled a total of some fourteen collections, (mostly at private purchase)—real collections—not consignments—including such world-famous collections as the Fred Joy, Boston; H. O. Mann, Denver; Charles Markus, Davenport; George H. Blake, New York; G. Kraft, Pittsburgh, etc., etc., a total valuation of about a Quarter Million Dollars, besides a number of single great rarities!

My advertising campaign for the past twelve months, to get new collectors and also to “unearth” rarities represented an expenditure of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash!

The above two FACTS are just two of *many* other reasons why I can serve YOU to your *satisfaction and profit* whatever your numismatic requirements may be—whether in buying or selling.

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*3—**No Catalogue** or book can tell you the value of any Coin or Note, because there are so many things to be considered beside a **mere date**, such as die variety, condition, metal, etc.; all require **personal inspection** to give proper valuations—for instance, we sell a Cent, 1823, all readable and fair, for 25 cents. **We would pay** for a **new** and **perfect one** \$50; while we sell a new one of 1818 for \$1.00, or a good one 5 cents.

*4—Dates on **foreign** Coins are seldom of any importance; only U. S. Coins are collected by date, with few exceptions, in this country.

*5—**Send pencil rubbings first** of Coins or Medals you wish to know about, also stamp for reply, then you get an answer to your inquiry—otherwise the waste-basket gets it.

*6—Old Spanish, Mexican and many other Coins dated in past centuries are usually very common and often good for their value as old metal only. (As to age, we sell Ancient Greek and Roman Coins 1500 to 2000 years old at 25 cents.)

*7—We have published **no retail Catalogue** since 1889, and do not expect to. If you are a real Collector, mention Coins **you want** and we can tell you our prices. We carry the largest Stock of Coins and Medals ever brought together in America, and only recently have begun mail trade, since removing from New York to our own warehouse.

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By S. HUDSON CHAPMAN.

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"I have looked through the monograph with the closest interest and find it most valuable."

"I beg to compliment you on its entire assembly."

"Have had a great deal of pleasure studying your book."

"I wish to compliment you on your Monograph of 1794 Cents. It is intelligently gotten up and modern in every way, and a copy should be owned by every live collector."

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From Mr. Thomas L. Elder,

Publisher of the Second Edition of Hays' Monograph, 1910.

"I was glad to receive a copy of your new work on the United States cents of 1794. This work I regard a masterpiece, and it shows your usual care and patience with such subjects. Publication is a profitless task because one never lives to see the money he puts into it taken out of it. So you deserve every bit of credit and return that you can achieve."

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LISTS E. FOREIGN COINS
LISTS F. MEDALS
LISTS G. BRITISH COLONIAL COINS
LISTS H. U. S. A. COINS, ETC.

We issue one of these lists every week. Please let us know which you would like to see; also send us a list of desiderata.

EXTRACT FROM LAST GENERAL LIST.

COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE.

3011. **Syracuse**, reign of Gelon (B. C. 485-479) tetradrachm, EV RAK OEI ON diad. head of Arethusa r. surrounded by four dolphins; rev. biga r. above Nike; very fine 3: 5:—
3012. Another but SVRAKOEION all in front and together, also much larger head; almost as fine as last 2:15:—
3013. B. C. 406-357, dekadrachm, by **Kimón**, head of Arethusa l. KI on ampyx, hair in net, around four dolphins; rev. quadriga l. charioteer being crowned by Nike flying r.; in exergue, arms and armour; B. M. C. 204, Du Ch. —; very fine and good style 200:—:—
3014. Another by the same artist but unsigned, similar to last but legends on both side namely SYPAKOSION and AOAA; B. M. C. 205, Du Ch. 143, struck on a very large flan and extremely fine 320:—:—
3016. Reign of Dion (B. C. 357-345), electrum 50-litra, laur. head of Apollo, behind, star; rev. tripod, B. M. C. 258; f. 3:10:—
3017. Reign of Helion II (B. C. 274-216) AR 16-litra, diad. and veiled head of Philistis l.; rev. BASILISSAS OILISTIDOS Nike driving quadriga r.; below horses, ear of corn; in front, KISI very fine... 6:—:—
3018a. **ZEUGITANIA, Carthage**, B. C. 340-342, electrum stater, head of Persephone l.; rev. horse standing r.; almost v. f. 1:12: 6

ROMAN GOLD.

3028. **Claudius**, TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII his laur. head r.; rev. IMPER. RECEPT written on a pretorium camp C. 43... 5:10:—
3029. **Septimus Severus**, IMP CAE. L. SEP. SEV. PERT. AVG. his laur. head r.; rev. VICT. AVG. TR. B. COS Victory walking r. holding branch and palm, C. 681 var.; extremely fine 11:—:—
3030. **Gordian III**, IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG. his laur. and dr. bust r.; rev. AEQVITAS AVG Equity standing l. holding scales and cornucopiae, C. 21; extremely fine 10:—:—
3031. **Postumus**, IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. his laur. and dr. bust r.; rev. HERC. DEVSONIENSI Hercules standing l. leaning on club which he holds with lion's skin in l. hand; unpublished, very fine and very rare 32:—:—
3032. **Diocletian**, IMP. C. C. VAL. DIOCLETIANVS P. F. AVG. his laur. bust dr. and cuir. r.; rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing l. holding globe surmounted by Victory and sceptre C. 248; an extremely fine specimen of the early type before the reform of the coinage 8: 8:—
3033. **Licinius**, LICINVS AVG. his laur. and cuir. bust r.; rev. bearing the words VOT X on an altar; below PR (Rome), C. 175 (300 frs.); very fine and rare 20:—:—

ROMAN SILVER.

3052. **Antonia**, her bust r.; rev. two torches; poor but v. rare —:12: 6
3053. **Claudius**, PACI AVGVSTAE, Nemisis r.; plated; fine —: 7: 6
3055. **Otho**, PAX ORBIS TERRARVM, Peace standing facing, almost f. —:10:—
3056. **Julia Titi**, IVL F. AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F. her dr. bust r. rev. VLNVS AVGVST Venus standing r., C. 14; fine and rare 2: 7: 6
3057. **Domitian**, PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS Health standing r.; v. f. —: 5:—
3058. COS III, pegasus walking r.; very fine —: 4: 6
3059. **Trajan**, quinarius; Victory walking r.; C. 79; very fine but cracked —:13: 6
3060. COS V. P. P. etc. Hope walking l.; extremely fine —: 5: 6
3061. DIVVS PATER TRAIAN, his father seated l.; C. 140 (25 frs.) good 1: 1:—
3062. P. M. TR. P. etc.; Victory standing l. on prow; very fine —: 3: 6
3063. VIA TRAIANA etc. female reclining l.; C. 648; very fine and scarce —: 7: 6
3064. **Hadrian**, COS III, Hercules seated r.; fine to very fine —: 3:—
3067. P. M. TR. P. COS. IIII Ocean reclining l. holding anchor; C. 1109; fine and rare —: 6: 6
3068. TELLVS STABIL, husbandman l.; C. 1427 (10 frs.); fine and rare. —: 7: 6
3069. **Antoninus Pius**, TRANQ. TR. POT etc. Tranquillity standing l. holding rudder and ears of corn; extremely fine and rare —: 7:—
3070. **Marcus Aurelius**, IMP VII etc. Victory walking l.; fine —: 2: 6
3071. **Faustina Junior**, CONSECRATIO, peacock; fair —: 2:—

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ENGLISH GOLD COINS.

3178.	Two Early British uninscribed staters; Evans No. 8 & 9; f.	2:10:—
3179.	Edward III. Noble, 1351-60; fine	2: 5:—
3180.	1360-69, ropes 3 and 2, annulet at beginning of legend; extr. fine.	3:10:—
3181.	Anglo-Gallic, guiennois, 4th issue, type 3 (Hewlet p. 56) no mint name; rev. lis in 1st quarter; extremely fine	11:10:—
3182.	Edward IV. rose noble, London, mm. crown; very fine	2:10:—
3183.	Henry VIII. Sovereign, 1st coinage, mm. obv. lis over sun from clouds; rev. lis; very fine	21:—
3184.	Angel, 1st coinage, mm. castle; fine	1:10:—
3185.	Elizabeth , angel, mm. cross, obv. very fine; rev. e. f.	2: 2:—
3186.	Quarter angel, same mm.; extremely fine	3:—
3187.	James I. rose ryal, mm. rose, face poor otherwise fine	4:10:—
3188.	Thirty shilling piece, mm. spur rowel; a beautiful coin; f. d. c. .	22:10:—
3189.	Cromwell , broad; almost extremely fine	10:10:—
3190.	Charles II. hammered unite, 2nd issue, XX behind head; very fine.	6:15:—
3191.	Pattern broad by Simon; bust to l.; fine	3:—
3192.	Five Guineas, 1676, elephant and castle below bust; f.	7:—
3193.	James II. Five Guineas, 1688, elephant and castle below bust; fine	7:10:—
3194.	William and Mary. Five Guineas, 1692, plain under busts, slight nick on edge, otherwise very fine	8:15:—
3195.	William III. Five Guineas, 1701; extremely fine	10:10:—
3196.	Another almost as fine	9: 5:—
3197.	Anne. Two guineas, 1709; fine	4:—
3198.	George II. Two Guineas, 1740, old head; very fine	4:—
3199.	Another, 1748; fine	3: 5:—
3200.	George III. Sovereign, 1817; f. d. c.	1: 3: 6
3201.	1820; f. d. c.	1: 3: 6
3202.	Half Sovereign, 1817; f. d. c.	—14:—
3203.	Another; extremely fine	—12: 6

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GOLD.

3211.	Austria , Francis Joseph, 4 ducats, 1915; extremely fine	3: 7: 6
3213.	Bavaria , Maximilian I, ducat, 1642, king kneeling before Virgin and Child; extremely fine and scarce; Witt. 865	1: 7: 6
3214.	Maximilian II, max d'or, 1718, Witt. 1611; f. d. c.	2: 5:—
3215.	Another similar but 1719; very fine	1:10:—
3217.	Charles Albert, ducat, 1739, crowned shield; very fine	2:10:—
3218.	Max Joseph III, max d'or, 1787, Witt. 2155 Ann; f. d. c.	2:16:—
3220.	Belgium , ducat, 1827, knight standing l.; very fine	—12: 6
3221.	Leopold III, 20 francs, 1876; extremely fine	—18: 6
3222.	Brandenburg , Albert Achilles (1471/1486) gulden; v. f.	1: 1:—
3223.	Eichstadt , John Anton II, ducat, 1738; Saint Walburga; brilliant.	2:—
3224.	France , Charles V, franc-a-pied, King st. facing in pavilion; v. f. .	1:17: 6
3225.	Napoleon III, 20 francs, 1855; very fine	—18: 6
3226.	20, 10 and 5 francs, 1859; very fine	1:15:—
3227.	10 francs, 1859; extremely fine	—10: 6
3228.	Frankfurt , ducat, 1839; arms; legend on tablet; fine	—15: 6
3229.	Germany , Ferdinand III, ducat, 1650, crowned bust r.; brilliant.	1:15:—
3230.	Joseph II, ducat, 1786 E.; very fine	—12:—
3232.	Another, 1789 B; Very fine	—12:—
3233.	Leopold II, large coronation ducat, 1791; extremely fine	—18: 6
3234.	Greece , George I, 20 drachmao, 1876; very fine	—19: 6
3235.	Hungary , Sigismund (King of Bohemia), ducat, 1387-1437; v. fine.	1:10:—
3236.	Mattias, 1458-1490, ducat; very fine	1:—
3237.	John I, Zapolya, ducat, 1540, very fine and scarce	1:16:—
3238.	Joseph II, ducat, 1785	—12: 6
3245.	Papal States , Pius VI, doppia, 1787, St. Peter; a flower; ex. fine..	1: 1:—
3247.	Portugal , Maria I and Peter II, peca, 178 R; unusually f.	3:—
3248.	Maria I, peca, 1794, R.; unusually fine on large flan	3:—
3249.	Salzburg , Michael, graf von Kuenburg, ducat, 1565, IOAN. IAC. D. G. ARCHIEPS. SALZ. APO. SE. LEG arms surmounted by cardinal's hat, on cross and crook in saltire, in field 6—5; rev. cross S. RVDVERTVS. ET. S. VIRGILIVS. EP. SALZBURGEN; two bishops seated, before them cathedral; Z. a; e. f.	2: 7: 6
3250.	John Jacol, graf Kuen von Belasi, six ducats, 1565, IOAN. IAC. D. G. ARCHIEPS. SALZ. APO. SE. LEG arms surmounted by cardinal's hat, on cross and crook in saltire, in field 6—5; rev. cross S. RVDVERTVS. ET. S. VIRGILIVS. EP. SALZBURGEN; two bishops seated, before them cathedral; Z. a; e. f.	20:—
3252.	Francis Antony, graf von Harrach ducat 1716, his bust r.; ex. fine	1:15:—
3253.	Sigismund III, graf von Schrattenbach, ducat 1757, bust r.; brill.	2: 7: 6
3254.	Hieronymus, graf con Colloredo, ducat 1782; brilliant	1:12: 6
3255.	Serbia , Milin I, 10 anhapra, 1852; very fine	—14:—
3256.	Silesia , George, Ludwig and Christian, ducat, 1659, the three of them, half length figures facing; rev. arms; S. 1760; extr. fine ...	2: 5:—
3258.	Switzerland , Republic, 20 francs, 1898; ext. fine	—18: 6

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